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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Hoover Plans Economic Drive

Olympiad Ends Glory Blaze

Von Hindenburg Halts Hitler

U. S. Chamber Wants Cost Cut

Moscow Divides Uncaught Fish

HAVING prepared his munitions and defenses, President Hoover now takes the field in a bold offensive for national economic recovery. Business, financial and industrial leaders from the 12 Federal Reserve Districts are summoned as lieutenants. They are called to meet at the White House on Aug. 26 in an economic council of war, at which will be considered the "means, methods, agencies and powers" available in a restoration undertaking to involve the whole economic front. Technically, the job in hand is to mobilize into one unit government and private instrumentalities. In effect, the commander-in-chief calls out the reserves—and shouts, "Forward, march!"

¶ The noblest Olympiad comes to a noble close. Sportsmanship and world-wide cordiality reach new heights, Los Angeles endows the 16-day splendors with perfect Los Angeles weather, 1,750,000 open-mouthed persons look on. The United States scores 740¼ points, Italy 262½, Japan 160, Sweden 154, Germany and France 151 each. More records are improved than in any other athletic competition ever known. Dr. Willy Meisl, welcoming the nations' youth to Germany four years hence, shakes his head: such marks as these probably cannot be outclassed. So men, reaching a peak, have always said—until they lifted their eyes to the peak beyond.

¶ President von Hindenburg refuses to accept Adolf Hitler as Chancellor of Germany. The Fascist leader declines second place in the Cabinet. The President asks Hitler to keep his promise to support the von Papen Government if the Fascists won no majority in the election. Hitler wants "the powers given Mussolini after the march on Rome." The political struggle goes on. Herr Hitler would sweep away the German Republic, yet such an act itself would be despotism for an obvious reason—the anti-Hitler vote shows a clear majority favoring the Republic as against him.

¶ The Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa is said to be ready to come out for cartels. A cartel used to mean an agreement between governments regarding the exchange of prisoners of war; now it means an outlet not for weary warriors but for weary wares. The steel men in the Dominions, and the men in each of the big lines, would get together to fix production and distribution. And would they graspingly fix prices too? Perhaps not—when cartels are caroling along prices have a way of obligingly fixing themselves.

¶ Russian refugees escape across the Dniester into Roumania and tell a sad story of existence under the Soviet. Kulaks who were self-supporting landowners found their land taken in exchange for hunger, suffering and pitiless tyranny. They declare they would prefer Tsarism to Communism—thus finding a new way to say how unlovely they think Communism is.

¶ The Institute of Politics at Williamstown hears more noted speakers declare for general return to the gold standard. Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics says the stimulus that follows suspension is only temporary. England went off the standard, hoping for a large trade outlet in the Far East. But Japan took a similar step and the benefits vanished. Some of the score of nations that went off saw their economic steps quickened, but as with other dancers the piper must be settled with—countries that waltzed off easily may have to do a two-step Marathon to get back.

¶ The United States Chamber of Commerce believes Congress can cut down the nation's annual expense bill by another $800,000,000. The executive committee asks that activities in existence in 1925 be carried back to the cost basis of that year, that new activities be subjected to this basis, that public works be reduced $200,000,000, that veterans' appropriation be cut $100,000,000, and that undertakings competing with private enterprise be abandoned. The chamber of business men finds the cost of government far too high, but doesn't attempt to answer another question natural enough in ticklish times—What about the cost of business?

¶ Japan and Soviet Russia settle their long, vigorous dispute covering fishing rights in the Pacific. Moscow, which rushed an army across Siberia to Vladivostok in backing up its claims, makes large concessions in the interests of peace. The world will be relieved to see this war cloud blow away. But hook-and-line fishermen everywhere will be as flabbergasted as they always are when two nations, about to go fishing, write down in advance just what each one is going to catch. No poor hook-and-liner has ever been seer enough to do that.

Gas Street Lamps Gain in England

Special from Monitor Bureau
London

THE City of Westminster Council has contracted for the lighting of about 55 miles of its streets by gas for the next 15 years.

A good many of the streets which are now lit by gas were lit by electricity in the early years of this century. Now there are 44 miles of streets with electric lights as against 55 with gas. In other parts of London, 47 local authorities favor gas, 22 prefer electricity, and 35 divide between the two.

Hindenburg's Emphatic 'No' Blocks Hitler

Fascist Leader Told to Keep His Pledge and Support Cabinet

By CHARLES E. GRATKE
Special Correspondent
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 15—Herr Adolf Hitler's effort to become Chancellor of Germany has run against a stone wall. The name of the stone wall is Paul von Hindenburg.

As a result, efforts are going forward today to find a new answer to Germany's domestic and political deadlock following a conference Saturday in which the venerable President delivered a terse and unequivocal "no" to the Fascist leader's request for the highest portfolio.

A brief 15-minute conversation between the President and Herr Hitler suddenly concluded a week of negotiations which brought the Fascist leader to the very door of the chancellorship.

Although only a few of the highest officials, including the Chancellor, were present at that interview, it is credibly reported today that the Hitler demands are tantamount to nothing less than a Fascist dictatorship. When asked by President von Hindenburg to define his request for "complete power" Herr Hitler is understood to have replied:

"I would have to be placed in the same position which Mussolini occupied after his march on Rome."

Difficult to Retreat

President von Hindenburg's answer was made clear in this official communique: "Before my conscience and duty to my country I cannot assume responsibility for turning over the entire power of the Government to the National Socialist movement."

He also virtually asked Herr Hitler to "keep his promise." This promise embraced an agreement before the recent elections that Herr Hitler would tolerate the von Papen Cabinet if the Fascists failed to gain an outright majority. This agreement was privately known to exist, but the Hindenburg reference is the first to give it official recognition.

But the Fascists, who have been leading their followers to vigorous enthusiasms with demands that Herr Hitler receive full power, are apparently finding retreat difficult. Fascist quarters declare they will vigorously oppose the von Papen Cabinet, although the definite form of opposition is awaiting a conference of Fascist chieftains this week. High National Socialist circles give assurance that no coup is contemplated but at the same time President von Hindenburg is known to have warned Herr Hitler that the Reichswehr is in a position to frustrate any attempt to seize authority by force.

Both Sides in Quandary

Herr Hitler is in something of a quandary. It would be going too far to give weight to the contention of some anti-Fascists that Herr Hitler has passed his "supreme moment" and that his failure to attain authority or enter the Government marks the beginning of his decline.

An even greater puzzle facing the Fascist leader is how to keep the "Storm Troops," which have been keyed to a fighting pitch, busy and peaceful.

But President von Hindenburg is also in something of a quandary. According to the Constitution the Cabinet must seek a vote of confidence in the Reichstag which is scheduled to meet before the end of August. Today's party alignment indicates confidence highly improbable. This faces President von Hindenburg with the prospect of having to accept the Cabinet's resignation or agree to dissolution of the Reichstag.

THE MONITOR INDEX

MONDAY, AUG. 15, 1932

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
News of Sports—Page 6
Financial News—Pages 9 and 10

FEATURES

Events Tonight 2
Radio Programs 2
The Children's Page 6
The Home Forum 7
"He that hath"
(With Dutch Translation)
Daily Features 11
Editorials 12

THINGS PRESENT

Please read and heed the editorial "Prompt Paying Pays." Let's help thaw out this $15,000,000,000 of frozen credit in the United States.

The Rime-O-Grams for today, Wednesday and Friday are based on Men of the Bible. We'll see how many know the Book of books.

AND THINGS TO COME

America had an experience with the so-called Swedish system of handling the liquor problem, and it was a disastrous one. See Professor Carver's "Prohibition Facts" tomorrow.

Tuesday, of course, brings the Home Building and Gardens page, the Educational page with its indispensable Parent column, and the weekly Radio column.

Russian Refugees in Roumania Prefer Tsarism to Communism

Kulak Spokesman Tells of Dire Conditions Across the Dniester—Peasants of First Rank in Their Communities Deprived of All Property

By R. H. MARKHAM
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHETATEA ALBA, Roumania—I am writing this from a pleasant little hotel in a drear, heroic town lying in the southeast corner of Roumania, near the Black Sea. My window overlooks the River Dniester, which for a distance of 600 miles serves as a boundary between Soviet Russia and Roumania.

This afternoon I visited the village of Purcari, 40 miles up the Dniester, where a group of 120 refugees from Russia are being kept in quarantine. They fled here during the course of the last month in order to escape from the hunger, misery and terror which they say make living in the Soviet villages intolerable.

The chauffeur of the automobile, which took me over the unworked, bumpy, dirt road, beside the Dniester, to the camp of peasant refugees, was a Russian; also a refugee, but of 14 years ago. He was one of the many "white Russians," who fled from the Bolsheviks in the first months of the revolution.

Arriving at the quarantine camp, we found a large group of men, women and children gathered about an outdoor fire, eating hunks of yellow corn meal with steaming beef soup. They were reserved, uncertain and taciturn but not so poorly dressed as one might expect.

Most of the children were barefoot, but the men and women had on heavy boots and substantial clothes, which though worn, showed past days of prosperity. And, indeed, these refugees had once been the first people in their communities. They were "kulaks," peasants who had owned property.

Among them was a little group of eight who had just escaped across the Dniester. There were two young women, two young men, two babies, a 10-year-old boy, and a red-bearded man, short of stature, but with an exceedingly determined look upon his face. He wore a good cap, well-kept boots and a tight fitting black coat, and had the air of a person with authority. He was recognized as the spokesman for the group and told me, with great bitterness, of conditions in his village, which was situated not far from the Dniester River, on the Russian side.

In 1924 there had been a general distribution of land, but there was no sustained attempt at coercive communization until 1928, when the Soviet authorities had undertaken to make all the villagers join the collective farms. In consequence, he had lost all his land, his vineyards,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

NANKING DROPS CHANG—CRISIS HELD AVERTED

Wang Ready to Return to Office in Purely Civilian Régime

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 15—The Central Executive Committee, the highest Government organ, has decided to accept the resignation of Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, thereby opening the way for Mr. Wang Ching-wei's reassumption of office as head of the civil government.

Mr. Wang is preparing to return to Nanking Wednesday to discuss terms for increasing civilian control over the military upon which he insists before resuming office.

Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, and other civilians supported Mr. Wang throughout the controversy, warning Marshal Chiang Kai-shek that military domination is unacceptable.

Russo-Japanese Dispute Over Fisheries Settled

MOSCOW, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Russo-Japanese war cloud that has hung over the Far East since the Japanese invaded Manchuria last September had thinned today.

Summer orders issued by the Soviet Revolutionary War Council considerably eased the tension of the military forces and they were accompanied by the announcement that the dispute between Russia and Japan over Pacific coast fishing rights had been settled.

The fishing rights dispute has been a source of constant strained relations between the two countries. The negotiations which settled it took a year and a half. The agreement was signed by Mr. L. M. Karakhan, Assistant Russian Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and Ambassador Koki Hirota of Japan.

Indefinite furloughs were again granted to three classes of Russian troops as youth entering the prescribed age for compulsory military service were called to the colors. Effective between Sept. 25, 1932, and April 1, 1933, all members of the land, air, and naval forces whose four, three and two-year enlistments began in 1928, 1929 and 1930 were released from active service, indicating no concerted military mobilization was planned.

Nation-Wide End To Slums Is Urged

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—A letter urging officials to take the necessary action to pass state legislation which will permit limited dividend corporations in their localities to apply for loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the rebuilding or modernizing of obsolete tenement and slum districts is on its way to governors of the 48 states and mayors of the larger cities.

The letter, which was sent by Mr. E. M. Craig, of Chicago, president of the American Construction Council, made it clear that the time required for the various communities to secure the employment benefits of loans for slum clearance projects under the provisions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation depends upon the promptness with which the states pass legislation.

Employment Gaining, California Finds

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15 (AP)—Employment in California increased 2½ per cent in July as compared with June, the State Labor Commission announced today.

A survey, covering 1186 factories which employed 133,691 workers, the commission said, showed decided gains in the fields of petroleum, publishing and manufacturing of foods.

WALKER KNEW OF BANK POOL, WITNESS SAYS

Declares He Talked With Mayor's Secretary of Interstate Trust

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 15—Mr. Walter R. Herrick, New York City park commissioner, described to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt today the details of a pool in the stock of the Interstate Trust Company participated in by officials of the city of New York when the hearing on the removal charges against Mayor James J. Walker, head of the New York City Tammany government, was resumed here today.

Mr. Herrick, the first witness called today, told the Governor that he first heard of the stock from Mr. George S. Silzer, one-time Governor of New Jersey, and that he spoke to Mayor Walker about it. Later, he said, a pool was formed to buy 300 shares of Interstate Trust stock and thereafter he had number of conferences about it with Mr. Edward J. Stanton, the Mayor's secretary.

An appeal to the courts to test the legality of Governor Roosevelt's procedure on the ouster charges looms today.

Already the state high court has held up any decision by the Governor on the case until Friday, acting on the plea of Mr. George Donnelly, secretary of the Bronx Chamber of Commerce, for a show-cause order that restrains the Executive from handing down a verdict until the courts shall have decided whether or not the home rule laws nullify the charter provisions which give him the power to remove the Mayor.

Mayor Walker had a long conference with Mr. John F. Curry, leader of Tammany Hall, at the home of Mr. A. C. Blumenthal in Larchmont yesterday and it was learned today that in the event Governor Roosevelt orders the removal of Mayor Walker, the Tammany Mayor will appeal to the courts, taking it, if necessary, to the highest tribunal.

His counsel holds that, irrespective of the correctness of the Donnelly contention, in so far as the law is concerned, Governor Roosevelt is in error in acting on testimony presented before the Hofstadter joint legislative committee, which constitutes the basis of the charges against Mayor Walker, and that he must try the whole case himself before he is qualified to oust the Tammany Mayor from office.

Scottie, Just Dog, Joins Hero Legion

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—Scottie, a collie that was rescued from a dog pound in Kansas City six years ago, now belongs to the Legion of Hero Dogs, a group which includes only about 50 dogs in this country.

Scottie won his distinction by his faithfulness in leading his owner, Mr. W. R. Duckett, blind fur dealer of Franklin, Neb., to classes in the Columbia University summer session for three seasons to work for his Master's degree. The collie not only took his master to the classrooms, but sat and waited for him through all his classes.

With the closing of the session, in which Mr. Duckett completed his work for his degree, the New York Anti-Vivisection Society announced that Scottie had been admitted to the legion. The medal which goes with the award was presented to Scottie on Saturday. Scottie is the second dog to receive the award for service to the blind. Mrs. Diana Belais, president of the society, said.

WORLD RETURN TO GOLD URGED BY ECONOMISTS

London Man Says Suspension Causes Instability

By ROLAND HALL SHARP
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 15—General return to the gold standard, coupled with an "inescapable" reduction of international debts—governmental and private—was advocated today at the Institute of Politics here by leading British and American economists.

Great Britain can at best gain only temporarily from being forced off the gold standard and adopting policies of "reflation," or counter inflation, in an effort to revive 1929 price levels, according to Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics.

Other nations among more than a score which have gone off the standard since the latter half of 1931, will find themselves brought up short when the temporary stimulus of suspension is over, he held. Suspension defeats itself in the effort to win advantages in markets abroad, because other nations follow suit, and the upshot is instability all around.

Prof. Gregory drew an example of this from Great Britain's experience in the Far East. It was hoped that outlets for goods there would be enlarged after suspension of gold, but Japan soon took the same step. As a result, the relative position remained unchanged, and both nations were in a less secure position with regard to world finance.

Gold Standard Wins

Difficulties inherent in the gold standard were given full weight by the British economist, but unquestioned advantages were found to tip the beam.

"There is no prospect whatever," he said, "that France and the United States will voluntarily abandon the gold standard. Therefore, at best, the world would be divided into two main currency groups.

"It is exceedingly desirable in a world still finding international trade and investment so important, that a common basis of currency should be found. No paper standard hitherto known has worked well over a long series of years."

Disadvantages supposed to accrue for France and the United States in maintaining gold are largely exaggerated, Professor Gregory asserted. Less favorable trade balances were attributed to the general trade re-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Jewelry and Furs Among 240 Things Shot Through Air

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 — More than 240 different commodities are transported throughout the United States by "air express" in a single year, it is revealed by the first air commodity transport study just completed by the Department of Commerce.

Valuable papers, news and advertising matter, jewelry, furs, silks, films and photographs, automobile parts, electrical goods, women's style garments, cut flowers and commercial samples of various sorts are among the articles enumerated by the report as most frequently shipped by air, indicating the wide range of products for which air transport is being employed, either regularly or occasionally.

Cities reported as of greatest importance as originating points of air consignments on the basis of number of shipments are Chicago, New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Cleveland, Detroit, Seattle, Oakland, Calif., and Portland, Ore.

Another branch of the department has just issued figures showing that both the number of passengers and the amount of freight carried by scheduled air transport services in the first six months showed increases over the amount carried in the same period last year. An increase of 47,458 passengers was registered. A total of 441,137 pounds of express was carried as compared with 247,422 during the first six months of 1931.

Parties Seeking Campaign Funds

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—Republican and Democratic chieftains have turned to the task of raising funds for the presidential campaign. A limit of $1,500,000 has been prescribed by each party. This is far less than the amount spent during 1928 to elect President Hoover and less than one-quarter of the amount expended by the Democrats for the unsuccessful candidacy of Mr. Alfred E. Smith.

The appointment of Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, former chairman of the Tariff Commission, as chairman of the Eastern Finance Division of the Republican Party, is announced. It is announced also, that Mr. Fletcher will join Mr. Jeremiah Milbank, eastern treasurer, in New York.

Under tentative plans, said to have been approved by President Hoover, state committees will be left to shift for themselves. The senatorial and congressional committees will be asked to raise and distribute their own funds. In 1928 more than $600,000 was sent to the states, and $150,000 turned over to the senatorial committees. Official notice has gone forth that money will be sparingly used. Salaries for paid employees have been cut. Volunteer work will be done.

W. C. T. U. Convention Moves To Prevent Dry Law Repeal

Committee of Three Republicans and Three Democrats Named to Formulate Political Policy to Govern 500,000 Members

By MARJORIE SHULER
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 15—Three Republican and three Democratic women have been named to formulate a political policy to govern the 500,000 members of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the fall elections. Their report will be submitted before the close of the fifty-eighth convention of the organization, now in session here.

The Republicans are Mrs. Ella A. Boole of Brooklyn, national president; Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Des Moines, vice-president, and Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin of New York, who is now affiliated with the newly organized Law Preservation Party. The Democrats are Mrs. Nellie Burger of Springfield, Mo.; Mrs. Minnie Allison Welch of Chattanooga, Tenn., and Mrs. Mary Harris Armor of Commerce, Ga.

Interviews with these women indicate that a majority are in favor of having the organization take no stand on the candidates for President of the United States. They favor a campaign to elect dry members of state and national legislatures committed to preventing the passage by Congress of any legislation to repeal or change national prohibition.

In the event that they do not succeed in stopping the passage of anti-prohibition legislation the women would like to see the Woman's Christian Temperance Union insist on the submission of any legislative changes to state legislatures instead of to state conventions which they say "can be stampeded and controlled by political gangs."

The Salvation Army backs the organization in its denial of both Democratic repeal and what the women are calling "the Hoover wet-dry plank."

Commander Evangeline Booth of the Salvation Army sent a telegram which was read today stating, "There can be no liquor traffic without a return of the saloon, and such legislation will mean unavoidably the persistent corruption of politics from coast to coast. The wet states when permitted to manufacture and distribute liquor have always flouted the law by flooding the dry states with liquor. Any attempt to restrict the sale of strong drink whether by legislation or high taxation has always been defeated by the speakeasies and other evasions of the law."

The liquor problem eventually will be solved according to whether the nature and effects of beverage alcohol are for good or ill in the progress of mankind, the convention was told today by Mrs. Lottie A. Woodford

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

BRITAIN OFFERS PREFERENCE ON CANADIAN WHEAT

Lumber and Copper Also Favored in Reported Negotiations

By LLOYD ROBERTS
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 15—While the United Kingdom and Australia are deadlocked at Ottawa over the latter's demand for a larger share of the former's meat market, an important move is reported in the British discussions with Canada.

Great Britain has offered Canada a 6 cent preference on wheat, the Monitor is advised from a reliable source. It has also offered Canada an additional 10 per cent value on lumber, making a total preference of 20 per cent, and also a 4 cents a pound preference on copper. What Canada has offered in return for such substantial favors has not as yet been divulged.

According to figures based on United Kingdom, United States and Canadian records, the United Kingdom imported 222,800,000 bushels of wheat from all countries in 1931, of which Canada supplied only about 50,500,000 bushels, or less than 23 per cent. (Canadian trade returns place the figure at more than 107,000,000).

Canada exported to all countries last year 228,000,000 bushels of wheat, regardless of the low level of prices, prevailing economic recession and additional tariffs against wheat in foreign markets, thus maintaining its position as the largest exporter of wheat.

The exports from foreign countries averaged over five years was but

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University

25—Would the Swedish System Work in This Country?

TWO things in Sweden are in its favor which would be lacking in this country. The system began locally and in a small way in the city of Gothenburg, the second largest city in Sweden, in 1865. It was at first experimental, and the members of the board which managed it felt their way along, gradually extending their powers. Thus, Sweden had long experience with the system locally before it was adopted nationally. Again, Sweden has no corrupt city governments. Liquor and graft had never been combined in Sweden because there was no graft.

There has long been an unholy alliance between liquor and corrupt politics in this country. The saloon was the ally of the corrupt politician in the old days. Saloons were licensed, and the politicians had the power to grant or withhold licenses. The saloon had to support the politician or go out of business. At the same time, the corrupt politician got his votes from the liquor crowd. The saloon was indispensable to him.

Under the dispensary system, the politician would still have the power to control the dispensaries. Through the dispensaries he would also have the power to decide who could have a ticket to buy liquor and who could not. That would give him a power over the thirsty such as he never had even under the saloon. The alliance between liquor and corrupt politics would be more firmly cemented than ever. It looks like a bad combination.

JAPAN REGARDS HOOVER POLICY AS ACCEPTABLE

Better Tone Found Than in Views Enunciated by Secretary of State

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Aug. 15—A government spokesman declared President Hoover's peace policy propounded in his address accepting the Republican nomination is agreeable to Japan and is regarded as a great improvement since the furore incident to the pronouncements made by the American Secretary of State, Mr. Henry L. Stimson. The President's attitude is considered wholesome, with nothing objectionable to Japan, which will give it whole-hearted support.

It is disclosed that a copy of the first part of the Lytton report has been received, giving an approximate idea of the whole document. The spokesman declined to reveal its contents but said it gives indications of recommendations which will almost certainly be unacceptable to Japan. Conclusion of the report was deferred at the last moment. A copy is to be given to Japan and China under the seal of secrecy. Meantime officials are busily drafting a treaty with Manchukuo, preparatory to recognition.

Twenty-four Japanese police were injured accidentally in the explosion of a hand grenade near Antung while resisting anti-bandit operations.

The ringleaders of the May 15 terrorism plot have been indicted on a charge of murder for violation of regulations concerning explosives. They are reported to have confessed connection with the assassination of Mr. Tsuyoshi Inukai, Premier, having received 1500 yen from a lieutenant and various sums from other sources. The lieutenant, under detention for participation in terrorism, received 7000 yen from an unnamed person also detained.

Garner Confers With Roosevelt

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—Mr. John N. Garner, speaker of the House of Representatives and Democratic candidate for Vice-President, is in New York today on a mission that aims to remove the suspicion of radicalism that obtains regarding him in the conservative East.

After a conference with Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, head of the Democratic national ticket, in Hyde Park and at Camp Smith, yesterday, Mr. Garner made it clear that his part in the campaign will be on orders from the presidential standard bearer and the Committee on Strategy.

The Democratic campaign starts next Saturday, when Governor Roosevelt will address the Ohio Democratic state convention. A week later he will go to Seagirt, N. J., and on September 3, he will speak in Schenectady and Bridgeport. Returning thence to Albany, he will prepare for a tour of the Middle West to the Pacific coast, a journey that is expected to take about three weeks and end in Buffalo on October 3, when he will address the Democratic state convention there. After a week or so in Albany, he will start his second tour, which will cover the border states. He expects to visit New England during the latter part of the campaign.

CUBAN REFUGEES FORM MIAMI GROUP

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 15 (AP)—A colony of Cuban political refugees, estimated by its members to number more than 100, has sprung up in Miami.

HOOVER ASKS TRADE HEADS TO HELP HIM

Industrial and Financial Leaders Summoned for Conference Aug. 26

RESERVE DISTRICTS TO BE FOCAL POINTS

To Lay Plans to Stimulate Business Along Definite Lines of Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—With all defensive measures completed for meeting further onslaughts of the deflation, President Hoover has now determined to take the field in a bold offensive movement for business recovery which will be launched here Aug. 26.

The program calls for the first large-scale counter-attack on the industrial slump, which will proceed, according to Mr. Hoover's announcement, "along the whole economic front."

Observers who have watched Mr. Hoover round out his nine-point program are thinking in terms of regular warfare here today. Mr. Hoover's own statement gave the impression he now visualizes the situation militantly. The vast army of credit has been mobilized—the reserves massed. The time has come in the 1932 campaign for an offensive against the enemy's lines on a wide front.

From the White House today it was learned that Mr. Hoover contemplates just such a movement. Business, commercial and financial leaders from each of the 12 Federal Reserve Districts will be summoned to the capital. Every phase of the business life of the country will be represented.

The dominant question is how to give best expression to the reserve resources of credit which have already been accumulated by the Federal Government for business, banking, home building and similar elements of national life.

Lines to Be Followed

The formal list of subjects which Mr. Hoover said would be "considered and definitely formulated," follow:

A canvass of the means, methods, agencies and powers available in the country for general advancement; wider expansion of credit facilities to business and industry where consumption of goods is assured; coordination and expansion of live stock and agricultural facilities; coordination and expansion of financial facilities for the movement of commodities into consumption; expansion of programs for repairs and maintenance of the railways; and creation of organization for further spread of existing employment and expansion of employment.

Mr. Hoover made his statement public just before leaving for a fishing trip down the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay, his first vacation for approximately a year and a half. Mr. Hoover's sympathizers here believe that the new conference will aid his campaign. It comes immediately after his acceptance speech in which the chief popular interest was prohibition. The business conference is expected to bring the thought of the country back to the topic which the President believes of vital importance in the campaign, namely business recovery.

The machinery for the conference will be the 12 committees formed some time back in the Reserve Districts. The committees number more than 150 prominent business leaders. With them will meet Mr. Hoover's chief financial advisers in the Administration. The conference will be preceded by a meeting of chairmen of the 12 reserve committees and the heads of appropriate government agencies. Mr. Hoover's complete statement follows:

Outlines Scope of Meeting

I have called a national conference for Aug. 26 of the business and industrial committees of the 12 Federal Reserve Districts for the purpose of organizing a concerted program of action along the whole economic front. The conference will deal with specific projects where definite accomplishments in business, agriculture and employment can be attained and will coördinate the mobilization of private and governmental instrumentalities to that end.

On July 29 I announced that preliminary conversations were in progress between responsible heads of the Government instrumentalities and private groups in business and industry as to such a program, and that at a later time I would announce the date of a conference for a more definite development of these ideas. The areas of positive and definite action have been further explored by informal discussions between representatives of various groups and industries with government officials during the past two weeks.

Twelve committees representing the Federal Reserve Districts were established some weeks ago. I have asked the chairmen of these committees, together with the government officials set out below, to meet in Washington the day before the conference for the purpose of preliminary preparation of the program and organization of the conference:

The Committee

Members of the organization committee are: Carl P. Dennett, chairman, Boston district; Owen D. Young, chairman, New York district; George H. Houston, chair-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

WORLD RETURN TO GOLD URGED BY ECONOMISTS

(Continued from Page 1)

cession, and, more important, to the creditor status of these two nations.

While they hold paper that can be repaid only by goods and services in the last analysis, and temporarily in their own currency, this is right; it is inevitable that exports will fall and imports rise, he implied. Debtor nations, in the effort to obtain currency of their creditors, either are bled of gold reserves or invade creditor's markets with cheap goods.

France and America could not solve this difficulty by going off the gold standard, Professor Gregory held.

Debate Debt Readjustment

At this point the advisability of adjusting foreign obligations entered the discussion. Prof. John H. Williams of Harvard University reported that burdens of interest and amortization services have crushed purchasing power in younger countries and so struck back at trade of creditor nations.

Specific application of this statement to Latin America was made by Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, in his round table today. Interest and amortization services in that area vary from 25 to 65 per cent of entire revenues in many nations, he said. Consequent defaults, he said, make it doubtful whether the debts will ever be fully repaid.

Similar situations exist in other areas, Professor Williams noted. Added to the failure of capital exports to flow evenly, is the fall in prices of foodstuffs and raw materials upon which young countries depend for foreign currency to repay their loans. Resultant financial crises and telescoped purchasing power have made it almost impossible for them, he said, to import manufactured commodities, thereby accentuating difficulties of industrial nations.

Hence the paradox of gold flowing from America and England into France, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland, Professor Williams continued. In this confused situation, revision of foreign obligations and return to the gold standard offer a way out, in his opinion.

Gold Fall Jars World

"Collapse of the gold standard has left the world in a highly unstable condition," he declared. "It has provided a fertile field for growth of nationalistic commercial policies, including prohibitive tariff barriers raised against influx of goods from depreciated currency countries, and foreign exchange restrictions ruinous to world trade.

"Permanent relief must be sought in a return to the international gold standard. If war debts are reduced and some of the abnormalities of international trade thereby removed, it should be possible by intelligent coöperation of the leading central banks to establish and maintain a reasonably stable monetary standard."

Dr. Duggan foresees a similar scaling down of private and governmental debts below the Caribbean. In the process of conversion and shrinkage the State Department will be called upon to "play an important, and it may be hoped, a wise part, in the negotiations," he continued.

In his analysis of "reflation," Professor Gregory discounted enthusiastic popular beliefs that a return to 1929 price levels will solve trade recession. On the contrary, though there would be gains while prices were rising to that level, an unprecedented collapse would follow in the effort to stabilize prices there, he held. Everyone would try to "get out from under," since price stabilization always means price declines to some extent he explained.

The Sino-Japanese round-table under chairmanship of Prof. Arnold J. Toynbee of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, brought out that impact of western civilization on others is a major factor in current disturbances. Russia, Japan, China and Latin America were cited as examples of conflicts between the old and new.

This discussion was felt by observers to tie in with the practical difficulties analyzed in other groups today.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and partly warmer in northwest portion; Tuesday partly cloudy.

Maine: Fair tonight and Tuesday; partly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy.

Vermont: Fair tonight and slightly warmer in central and southern portions; Tuesday partly cloudy.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and probably Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west winds over north portion and moderate northwest, shifting to west, over south portion; fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers Wednesday or Thursday, otherwise mostly fair weather; cool beginning, much warmer middle, and cooler again toward end of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	74	86	Montreal	68	82
Bismarck	62	94	Nantucket	72	76
Boston	68	81	New Orleans	80	92
Buffalo	66	76	New York	72	84
Calgary	50	70	Norfolk, Va.	70	86
Charleston	78	82	North Platte	70	92
Chicago	70	80	Philadelphia	74	86
Cincinnati	64	84	Phoenix, Ari.	84	106
Denver	66	92	Pittsburgh	64	86
Eastport, Me.	66	74	Portland, Me.	68	82
Hatteras	80	82	Raleigh	74	86
Honolulu, T.H.		82	St. Louis	74	86
Tp m. Aug. 14	74		St. Paul	70	82
Helena, Mont.	60	84	Salt Lake City	74	92
Huron, S. D.	70	80	San Francisco	54	58
Jacksonville	76	84	Santa Fe, N.M.	58	80
Kansas City	86	90	Seattle	60	74
Key West	86	90	Tampa	76	92
Los Angeles	58	70	Washington	72	88
Memphis	78	94	Wichita, Kan.	74	96
Miami, Fla.	84	88	Williston, N.D.	60	86

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Aug. 15.
B—Maximum Aug. 14.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Monday 11:32 p. m., Tuesday 12:04 p. m.
Height of tides, 10.4 feet; 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:15 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Utilities Petition Denied in New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Petitions of 12 operating companies of the Associated Gas and Electric System for a rehearing in the investigation conducted last spring by the Public Service Commission have been denied, Mr. Milo B. Maltbie, chairman of the commission, announced yesterday.

Mr. Maltbie said the commission would welcome an appeal to the courts for a final decision.

The commission's report, filed June 13, stated that during 1930 and 1931 the operating companies were charged $7,708,906 by affiliated service companies for services and system expenses and that these transactions violated "the letter as well as the spirit of the public service law."

In denying the petitions, the commission states the companies offered neither to submit new facts nor to make "a frank and full disclosure of facts."

The operating companies include the New York State Electric and Gas Corporation, Elmira Water, Light and Railroad Company, Empire Gas and Electric Company, Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation, Oswego Gas Corporation, Brockport Gas Light Company and Lake Ontario Power Corporation.

Morgan Memorial To Hold Inspection

How boys and girls from Boston tenement districts are benefiting by free vacations in the country will be shown Wednesday, Aug. 17, when the Morgan Memorial holds its twenty-sixth annual inspection of its Fresh Air Camps and Industrial Plantation at South Athol, Mass.

Dr. Edgar J. Helms, superintendent and one of the founders of the 700-acre happiness plantation, expects people from all over the State will visit the camp on that day to see the far-reaching results that are being accomplished at South Athol, where more than 300 underprivileged children are entertained for two months.

The inspection day program will include a general inspection of the camp from 9 to 12. From 10:30 to 12 noon the annual meeting of the Western Branch of the Women's Auxiliary to Morgan Memorial will be held. After luncheon, an entertainment will be given by the children and officers of the camp. Among the points of interest will be the farm with its large dairy, the bakery, creamery, hospital, rug factory, toy shop and the mineral springs.

Girl Endurance Fliers Start New Record Try

VALLEY STREAM, N. Y., Aug. 15—Mrs. Frances Marsalis and Mrs. Louise Thaden passed the breakfast hazard today and flew on into a realm of heightened hope.

Last week the young matrons began an assault on the women's refueling flight endurance record of 122 hours, but were brought down after a night aloft when a breakfast bucket lowered from their refueling ship ripped wing fabric. They went up again at 1 p. m., eastern standard time, yesterday. This morning they refueled in the air, and then succeeded in grabbing the pail before it did any damage.

The first attempt lasted only about 17 hours, but at breakfast time today the women had been in the air for 20 hours, and the way seemed clear for another day of calm sailing.

FILM RIGHTS IN PERU

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—The Yucay Production Company of Hollywood, Calif., has been granted permission by the Government to make commercial films of historical, archæological and artistic nature in Peru. The concern is to operate in collaboration with the National Museum and a percentage of the profits is to be paid to the museum.

Plays Presented For Tourists On Liner California

Something rather new in scenery and entertainment marks the cruise of the Cunard liner California which began at Boston yesterday. The Canadian "north cape" is the scenery which the Cunard Line is offering to tourists this year. Judging by the enthusiasm it has already aroused in the few preceding trips, the cruise along the Straits of Belle Isle and Cape Gaspe's wooded bluffs where the mighty St. Lawrence joins the sea, is destined to rival the attractions of the original North Cape cruise to Scandinavian waters.

A sea-going stock company of players provides the other unusual attraction to this 12½-day junket into northern seas which the California will top off with a run down across the Gulf Stream to Bermuda. Along the course to Halifax, Gut of Canso, St. Lawrence and Saguenay Rivers to Quebec, the Our Theater Repertory Company is ready to make its entrance on the liner's stage with something quite new in ship-board entertainment.

For three years, the company has produced plays in places ashore, but now it takes its repertoire of Shakespeare, Molière, Rostand and Barrie, or "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and "Alice in Wonderland," into a wonderland of Canadian scenery. Milton Parsons and Miss Colette Humphrey have the leads in the California's stock company, and Mr. Herbert Lawrence, and Miss Eugenia Humphrey are playing the "juveniles," as they have done ashore.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets; talk.
5:15 "Toe Ticklers"; orchestra; soloist.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio: Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Edward Jardon, tenor.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Alice O'Leary, contralto.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 Nautical sketch.
8:15 Ronnie and Van, songs.
8:30 NBC, Death Valley Days Sketch.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Weiner Minstrels.
9:30 NBC, Canada Dry; Jack Benny; Olsen Orchestra; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 NBC, Johnson Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 NBC, "Tish" story.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:02 Sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 RKO Midnight Frolic.
12:00 NBC, Olympic Games résumé.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—"Twin Tipplers."
5:15 NBC, Paul Whiteman.
5:30 Studio Soloists.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; organ.
7:15 Philco Word-Building Contest.
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch.
8:30 NBC, Firestone Orchestra; Richard Crooks tenor; Harvey Firestone Jr.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Parade of the States: "South Dakota"; soloist; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, National Radio Forum: Franklin W. Fort, chairman Home Loan Bank Board.
10:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Chieftains.
11:45 NBC, Baron Lee's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 Shepard Musical Sketchbook.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Adventures of Bart and Mike.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Musical; "Road Helps."
6:30 Lighthouse News Exchange.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, soloists; dance music.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 "Voice of the Violin."
8:45 CBS, Col. Stoopnagle and Budd.
9:00 CBS, "Manhattan Serenaders."
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Bourjois Orchestra; soloists.
9:45 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
10:00 Boswell Sisters, orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio period; news flashes.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

6:00 p. m.—CBS, "Romance"; soloist; Westphal Orchestra.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, Women's National Tennis Tournament Summaries.
6:00 CBS, Irene Beasley; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:30 Time announcement; baseball.
6:36 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Funnyboners Trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Big Brother Bob Emery.
7:30 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 CBS, Four Clubmen, male quartet.
8:45 Yankee Network interview.
9:00 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, "Surprise Package"; soloist; quartet; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Charles Carlile, tenor.
11:45 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—Business news period.
10:45 a. m.—Studio soloists.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:35 p. m.—Parents' Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Matinée Revue.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Musical and Studio.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
12:00 noon—NBC, G. E. Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
1:15-3:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Boston Popular Revue.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Dancing by the Sea.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Atlantic City Musicale.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox vs. St. Louis, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey reporting.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MEN EMPLOYED ON ROADS

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 15 (AP)—Mr. John S. B. Davie, State Commissioner of Labor, yesterday reported to Gov. John G. Winant that 80 per cent of employees on highway construction projects were New Hampshire residents. The report was made in the face of recent criticism alleging that out-of-state men were employed on road contracts.

At the same time, the Governor's office announced the chief executive was working on a highway project calling for the employment of a 30-hour work week to distribute more jobs and protect those not used to heavy manual labor. The project under consideration was scheduled for September.

Registered at Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Mrs. Mary P. Chandler, Wilmington, Del.
Mrs. J. E. Leirs, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Helen Leirs, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. J. C. Benson, Sanford, Fla.
C. Benson, Sanford, Fla.
Julia Mittelbach, Iola, Kan.
Garabed Hovnanian, Nice, France.
Emma B. Wyss, Washington, D. C.
Charles Henry Glidden, Arlington, Mass.
Julia R. Scott, Chicago, Ill.
Jean E. Scott, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Ann Mamluck, Larchmont, N. Y.
Marian Coryell, Philadelphia, Penna.
Florence Spence, Columbus, Ohio.
Miss Caroline Tyler, Columbus, Ohio.
Beatrice M. Taylor, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Mrs. Margaret Rodgers, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Mrs. Rae C. Geduld, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Rose E. Rothenberg, Belle Harbor, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Nellie Kahn, Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y.
W. Frank Neal, New York, N. Y.
Miss Cecelia Strauss, Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Lucy E. Keith, Gardner, Mass.
Charlott I. McDonald, Toronto, Canada.
Mrs. Lucy H. Colburn, Oneonta, N. Y.
Leslie A. Tufts, Toronto, Canada.
Mrs. Essel M. Tufts, Toronto, Canada.
George H. Parmele, Rochester, N. Y.
Katherine M. Parmele, Rochester, N. Y.
Will E. Comer, Denver Colo.
Janet M. Comer, Denver, Colo.

SUNDAY

Ira Kessler, Bronx, N. Y.
Helen Kessler, Bronx, N. Y.
Mrs. S. Kessler, Bronx, N. Y.
S. Kessler, Bronx, N. Y.
Miss Leonora Yancey Combs, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Wm. K. Wagner, Schenectady, N. Y.
William K. Wagner, Schenectady, N. Y.
Mrs. F. L. Smalling, Schenectady, N. Y.
Isabel Taylor, New York, N. Y.
Ruth M. Taylor, New York, N. Y.
Jessie Taylor, New York, N. Y.
D. P. Bendall, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. C. D. Hunt, Montevideo, Minn.
Mrs. Alice Scott, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Nina Bauer, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Ada Faylorsen, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. Florence B. Smith, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. James Conover, Terre Haute, Ind.
James Conover, Terre Haute, Ind.
Miss Edith M. Short, Glendale, Calif.
Mrs. Leonore B. Troutman, Bronxville, N. Y.
George M. Troutman, Bronxville, N. Y.
Bruce C. Scott, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Carolyn A. Dodge, New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Pauline E. Schultze, Union City, N. J.
Laura Schultze, Union City, N. J.
Richard McCarthy, New Orleans, La.
Daisy A. McCarthy, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Margaret Smith, Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.
H. G. Smith, Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.
Rebecca Rosenberg, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Florence B. Newstaedter, Roselle Park, N. J.
Lillian M. Newstaedter, Roselle Park, N. J.
Winifred H. Goodwin, Berkeley, Calif.
Ruth Shaver, Berkeley, Calif.
Murell Goodwin, Berkeley, Calif.
Roland H. Goodwin, Berkeley, Calif.
Laura B. Elton, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Anna Mae Elton, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Charles W. Elton, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Matilda A. Fraser, New York, N. Y.

White Mountains Region Is Mapped

Complete topographic maps of the White Mountains region in New Hampshire are now available, according to the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, which announced today the publication of the last of 17 maps covering the entire area.

These maps, which show the region on a scale of one inch to a mile, cover the following quadrangles, Littleton, Whitefield, Mount Washington, Gorham, Moosilauke, Franconia, Crawford Notch, North Conway, Rumney, Plymouth, Mount Chocorua, Ossipee Lake, Mascoma, Cardigan, Holderness, Winnepesaukee and Wolfeboro.

The Moosilauke area is covered in the new map, which like the others previously issued, shows the shape of the hills and hollows, the notches and intervales, by contour lines. In addition, each map shows towns and villages, individual houses, mountain trails and camps. Mention also is made of the various hikes available in each region. The single maps sell for 10 cents, but a complete "White Mountain Set" of 17 maps may be obtained for $1.50 from the director of the Geological Survey.

Boston Art Notes

Holman's Print Shop

Charles Livingston Bull was a specialist in animal portraiture. With that particular interest he found no end of new and thrilling subjects. He observed closely the distinguishing traits and made pictures which are interesting not only for their absorbing models, but as records of animal life. At Holman's Print Shop on Park Street there is a display of the drawings of this artist.

The combination of charcoal and pen-and-ink drawing proves efficient, for Mr. Bull could achieve with the charcoal the soft, supple surfaces of the animal's forms, the silken quality of the fur; he would in addition make a firm outline, so that the portraits lend themselves adequately for reproduction. Mr. Bull had contributed to Century and St. Nicholas and other magazines.

The exhibition is like a zoo in the subjects it offers. There are the tiger, the elk, the skunk. Bears perform in groups and singly. There is the anteater, the wolverine, the harpy eagle. Bird life contributed appreciably to the repertoire. Marine subjects there are, too. Mr. Bull went so far as to depict prehistoric animals of gigantic size. There is a portrait of a mammoth here, imbedded in glacial ice.

This portraiture gains in attractiveness because the artist caught the animal in a moment of characteristic action. Whether he is in a fierce leap, or in quiet repose, or playful, the artist finds him as he appears in nature. Authenticity adds to charm.

D. A.

Customs House Balcony Fenced

Visitors from far and near will soon go behind the bars to see Boston! But there will be no clanking of jailers' keys or armed guards. Merely an elevator man to collect your "pass" of admission to the observation balcony of the United States Customs House tower, now being made a veritable cage.

Heavy iron bars, drilled into the concrete flooring, six inches apart, are being set up, eight feet high, curved inward at the top, giving the balcony the appearance of one unit of a zoo. Uncle Sam is spending $2000 that his nieces and nephews may see the scenic panorama of the city's horizon, through the bars.

Mr. Willfred W. Lufkin, collector of customs at Boston, explains that the bars are a safety measure so that the thousands of persons who visit the tower may enjoy the bird's-eye view of the city. Visitors, who have been barred from the balcony, nearly 500 feet above the street, for some time, are expected to be admitted again by the end of this week.

CHINESE CHILDREN TO HAVE PLAY YARD

A playground for Boston Chinese children is being built by the Chinese branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. in the rear of the "Y" at 56-58 Tyler Street, heart of the city's Chinatown. Two vacant lots have been cleared of boulders, rubbish and junk and are now being graded. As soon as the sand base is finished, modern playground equipment is to be installed, according to Mr. Chester Chen, executive secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A.

Instruction in the various playground sports will be given by a playground supervisor who will have charge of the game periods. Mr. Chen expects the yard will be ready in about 10 days.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Presentation of play, "The Queen's Lost Dignity," by group of South Boston children, Mission Hill Playground, Roxbury, 6:45.

Theaters

RKO, Boston—"American Madness," 9:40 a. m.; 12:41, 3:42, 6:43, 9:44 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, "Reporting the World," 3; museum league games and activities, all day; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily from 9 to 5; Sundays from 1:30 to 5.

General Electric Company: All-day meeting, luncheon and dinner, Hotel Statler.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Far Eastern Art in Printed Reproductions Made in Japan, American Silver by John Coney; Modern American Prints; Modern French Prints, Aquatints by Goya; English Mezzotints of the 18th and early 19th centuries; Designs in Color by Anne Allen.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Winslow Homer water colors. Through the summer. Paintings by Professor Pope. Copies of twelfth century Heike scrolls. French drawings of the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Engravings and Etchings by Old and Modern Masters from the Collection of Herbert C. Pell, Esq.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—Summer exhibitions of contemporary German art.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through August.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Summer exhibitions of water colors and small paintings.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition of French and American paintings.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Scherwee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Ave. at Norway Street—Portraits by Philip Trueman Hicks. Through Sept. 5.

The Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street.—Pictures by children of 17 English schools.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Continuing through summer months.

Fred Olsson's Art Shop, 9 Boylston St., Harvard Square, Cambridge—Paintings by Arthur Musgrave.

Whadjo Gallery, 168 Dartmouth Street—General exhibition.

The Currier Gallery of Art, Manchester, N. H.—Exhibition of Oil Paintings and Prints by contemporary American painters. Water Colors by John Whorf. Both from Aug. 15 through Oct. 2.

Hingham Center (Mass.), The Print Corner—Fifth annual summer exhibition by various etchers and engravers. Through Sept. 10.

Fitchburg (Mass.), Art Center—Exhibition arranged to illustrate various techniques in art. Through Aug. 31.

Andover (Mass.)—Artists in group exhibition, at the Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy, Andover. Continuing through Aug. 20.

Provincetown (Mass.) Art Association—Eighteenth annual summer exhibition. Through Sept. 5.

Ogunquit (Maine) Art Association—Third annual summer exhibition. At association gallery at Ogunquit Beach. Through August.

North Shore Art Association—Tenth annual summer exhibition. East Gloucester (Mass.). Through Sept. 10.

Rockport (Mass.) Art Association. Twelfth Annual Summer exhibition. At the Old Tavern on Main Street. Continuing through Sept. 10.

Lyme (Conn.) Art Association—Annual summer exhibition of oil paintings and sculpture. Continuing through Sept. 11.

Marblehead (Mass.) Art Association—Tenth Annual Painters' Group exhibition. At the Association's home, 65 Washington Street. Opening this afternoon with an artists' tea. Continuing through Sept. 5, Sundays excepted.

Kent (Conn.) Art Association—Tenth annual exhibition. Opening Friday, Aug. 19. Through Aug. 29.

Helen C. Stein—Paintings by her. At the Ernest Thurn gallery, East Gloucester (Mass.). Aug. 28.

VOTE—Have You Registered?

COLORADO

Every person in Colorado over the age of 21, who is a citizen of the United States, and who has lived in the state 12 months, in the county 90 days, in the city or town 30 days and in the precinct or ward in which he offers to vote 10 days immediately preceding election day, may register for voting.

In outlying precincts and towns of less than 2000 population, the board of registry will register voters on the day before election day, whose names are not on the revised registry list.

In election districts within the limits of cities having more than 2000 inhabitants and not more than 5000, the registration committee will open offices on the third Tuesday before the Sept. 13 primary and Nov. 8 general elections and will remain in session for not less than three days and not more than five.

Registration offices in cities having more than 5000 population will be open on the third and fourth Thursdays before election day, and in all cities having 100,000, on the third Tuesday before primary election day.

Election laws provide that any registered elector may apply for registration of not more than three qualified voters, or any number of members of his family or of his servants.

Registration of voters in county seat cities or towns of less than 100,000 population and more than 2000 must be made at the county clerk's office up to and including Tuesday one week before primary or general election day.

The law provides that no person under guardianship, non compos mentis or insane, nor any person confined in a public prison, may vote.

Offices to be filled in Colorado this year are: Presidential electors, a United States Senator, members of the United States House of Representatives, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, two Regents of the University of Colorado, State Representatives and Senators, one Judge of the State Supreme Court, District Attorneys and County Judges, as well as various county offices.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

Weekday Radiocasts Of Christian Science

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Series," Tuesday afternoons, 3:30-4:00, E. D. S. T., Station WBSO, Babson Park, Mass., 970kc-326m, auspices of Manager of Committees on Publication.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:45-8:00 a. m., C. D. S. T., Station WBBM, 770kc-389m, auspices Committee on Publication for Illinois.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m, auspices Committee on Publication for Ontario.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Mondays and Wednesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. D. S. T., Station CKOC, 880kc-340.7m, auspices Committee on Publication for Ontario.

NEW PLEA FOR B. E. F.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 15 (By U. P.)—A new plea for favorable consideration of a proposal to settle thousands of American war veterans in the state of Chihuahua was received today by President Ortiz Rubio from Mr. Doak Carter of Huntington, W. Va. The President rejected such a project Thursday on the ground that Mexico had too many of its own unemployed to take care of.

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Jelleff's
F ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.
Guaranteed Savings of $10 to $25 on Each Coat!
Summer Sale of Winter Coats
Lovely new fabrics, lavishly trimmed with the richest furs.
Four Great Price Groups
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FLOWERS
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We take pride in offering you an individualized flower service in the modern mode.
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We decided not to wait till you didn't need them
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Summer Suit
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FINE LINEN SUITS.....$11.85
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25 Cents
A Day
on the Meter-Ice Plan
Buys the Finest
Frigidaire
Frigidaire is the only electric refrigerator with the super-power, two cylinder freezing unit!
No Down Payment!
FRIGIDAIRE—SIXTH FLOOR
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The Collier Inn
COLUMBIA RD. AT 18TH ST.
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HOME COOKING
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DIRECTION Mrs. CLARA MAY DOWNEY
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Private Room for Clubs and Sororities
Choicest Foods Fresh From Our Own Farms
Deliciously Prepared Appetizingly Served
12 Miles out Georgia Avenue Ext.
Noon to 8:30 P. M. Telephone Ashton 133
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AUGUST FURNITURE SALE
We have put the whole force of our Merchandising facilities into assembling exceptional values in "Furniture of Merit" for this August Sale. You will find it possible to furnish any room in the home—in fact the entire home—at very important savings. "Furniture of Merit" means something, particularly in these days when so much is masquerading as quality that is either "out of step" in fashion or below standard in construction. You still get the most for your money in "Furniture of Merit." "FURNITURE OF MERIT"
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SEVENTH AND EYE STREETS N. W., WASHINGTON

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At any of the five
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ORIGINAL BAKERIES
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RICHMOND, VA.
Miller & Rhoads
"THE SHOPPING CENTER"
is introducing
A beautiful wash-fabric with lustre of SILK (white or colors) first floor.
Made of Cotton DURANETTE Fine as Silk
See this new fabric in ready-to-wear frocks

MILL ACTIVITIES DEPLETE RANKS OF UNEMPLOYED

Improved New England Conditions Give Work to About 7000 Persons

Improved industrial conditions are written into reports coming from all over New England indicating that approximately 6000 to 7000 workers have been taken from the ranks of the unemployed during the last few weeks.

Reports from Maine have been particularly encouraging, the New England Council announced today, following an analysis of the reports it has compiled. In the vicinity of Lisbon, the whir of machinery has been growing louder every day, some plants having more than doubled their output in the last two weeks. Three mills in that section are doing more business than at any time in the last two years it is said.

Throughout New England, industries long idle have resumed activities. According to the council, this is the most inspiring feature of the reports. In Skowhegan, for instance, the American Woolen Upper and Lower Mills have resumed full operation after a three months' shutdown and have enough orders on hand to keep going until October at least. In Waterville, the Wyandotte Worsted Mills are working on a seven-day basis, the council declared.

And at Lisbon Falls the Fibre Board Mills are reported to have resumed production following a shutdown of several months.

Some of the most encouraging reports come from Massachusetts, specifically from Waltham, where the Waltham Watch Company has recalled 850 employees to bring its total pay roll to 1100. And in Chicopee a manufacturing plant has started full production with a normal force of 750 workers.

The shoe industry has taken a spurt. Reports from Springvale, Me., show that the Novelty Shoe Corporation has started operations with a force of 200. At Lawrence, Mass., another company has increased its help from 375 to 425 and added to its manufacturing space. Business in all shoe plants in that city is reported as good.

In other Massachusetts shoe towns and cities about 2000 additional workers have been put on the pay rolls.

Manufacturers of hats, ranges and electric boats report an increase in employment, several of these businesses opening again after a complete shutdown. Officials of a hat corporation in Norwalk, Conn., hiring 1200 employees, expect to reach a capacity production within a month with enough orders now on hand to keep the present force busy until Oct. 1.

Additions of new departments and revival of departments, rusty from lack of use, are encouraging aspects of the reports.

Hoover Seeks Help Of Trade Leaders
(Continued from Page 1)

man, Philadelphia district; L. B. Williams, chairman, Cleveland district; Edwin C. Graham, chairman, Richmond district; George S. Harris, chairman, Atlanta district; Sewell L. Avery, chairman, Chicago district; J. W. Harris, chairman, St. Louis district; George D. Dayton, chairman, Minneapolis district; Joseph F. Porter, chairman, Kansas City district; Frank Kell, chairman, Dallas district. K. R. Kingsbury, chairman, San Francisco district; Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury; Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture; Roy D. Chapin, Secretary of Commerce; W. N. Doak, Secretary of Labor; Eugene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve Board; Atlee Pomerene, chairman, Reconstruction Corporation; Paul Bestor, chairman, Farm Loan Board; Franklin Fort, chairman, Federal Home Loan Board; James C. Stone, chairman, Federal Farm Board.

In addition I shall appoint some special committees to advise on particular questions which directly concern agriculture, labor, railways and other industries and groups which are directly affected.

Among the subjects which will be considered and definitely formulated are:

Subjects for Study

A canvass of the means, methods, agencies and powers available in the country for general advancement; wider expansion of credit facilities to business and industry where consumption of goods is assured; coördination and expansion of livestock and agricultural credit facilities; coordination and expansion of financial facilities for the movement of commodities into consumption; expansion of programs for repairs and mantenance of the railways; and creation of organization for further spread of existing employment and expansion of employment.

A number of other possible questions such as the forthcoming world economic conference; protection of bond-holders and mortgage renewals, coördination with trade groups and other subjects will be explored. It is expected to outline a basis for public, commercial and trade group coöperation in the execution of the purposes of the conference.

Members of the conference additional to preliminary committee, and members of the Reserve district business and industrial committees included:

Boston district—Thomas Nelson Perkins, Boston; Louis E. Kirstein, Boston; Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Boston; P. A. O'Connell, Boston; Nathaniel F. Ayer, Boston; Frank D. Comerford, Boston; Harry K. Noyes, Boston; Philip Stockton, Boston; Walter S. Bucklin, Boston; Wilmot R. Evans, Boston; George H. Clough, Boston.

All Men of Prominence

New York District—Mortimer N. Buckner, New York; Floyd L. Carlisle, New York; Walter S. Gifford, New York; Charles E. Mitchell, New York; William C. Potter, New York; Jackson E. Reynolds, New York; Alfred P. Sloan Jr., New York; Walter C. Teagle, New York; A. A. Tilnery, New York; Albert H. Wiggin, New York; C. M. Woolley, New York.

Government officials: J. W. Pole, Adolph Miller, Charles S. Hamlin, George R. James, Wayland W. Magee, directors, Federal Reserve Board.

Harvey C. Couch, Arkansas; Jesse H. Jones, Texas; Wilson McCarthy, Utah; Gardner Cowles Sr., Iowa; Atlee Pomerene, Ohio; Charles A. Miller, New York; directors, Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Nathan Adams, Texas; John N. Gries, Ohio; William E. Best, Pennsylvania; H. Morton Bodfish, directors, Home Loan Bank Board.

C. B. Denman, William F. Schilling, Charles S. Wilson, Carl Williams, Sam H. Thompson, Frank Evans, Ernest B. Thomas, directors, Federal Farm Board.

John H. Guill, Lewis J. Pettijohn, Albert C. Williams, James B. Madison, Vulosko Vaiden, directors, Federal Farm Loan Board.

Careless Drivers Warned by Ryan

Be careful. In these words, Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today summed up his impressions of what is needed on Massachusetts highways to prevent a recurrence of conditions which brought about seven fatalities on the State's highways last week.

While last week's fatality toll was low, the Registrar recalled that there are 60,000 fewer cars on the road this year than last. But he stated that he was happy to note that for the second week in August, at the height of the motor season, last week's toll was the lowest rate ever reported for that period since the office started to keep records.

An unlicensed operator driving under charge of an inexperienced teacher, the impetuosity of a pedestrian dashing into the street without looking, and the carelessness of a truck driver backing into a child were instances of heedlessness last week against which the Registrar warned.

RAILS NOW FAVORING BUS ON SHORT HAULS

Railroads of the nation are rapidly substituting motortrucks and buses for the short "feeder" rail lines, according to records of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The short tributaries to the main lines are being abandoned.

During the first seven months of this year the commission authorized the railroads of the country to abandon a total of 709.13 miles of line, mostly the short "feeder" trackage. Construction of new line approved by the I. C. C. as of Aug. 1 amounted to only 15.33 miles, or slightly more than 2 per cent of the abandoned mileage since the first of the year. Applications for abandonment of rail lines throughout the country, pending before the commission on Aug. 1, numbered 81.

TWO MORE TOWNS REDUCE TAX RATES

Tax rates for 1932 have been announced in three more Massachusetts municipalities. Assessors at Reading have reported that the rate there will be $32.80 per $1000 or 20 cents less than last year. Lynnfield's rate will be 40 cents lower; a total of $24.

For the first time in nine years, Salem has advanced its tax rate. Citizens of that city this year will be assessed $32.40, which is an increase of $2.10 over 1931.

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL'S FAMOUS HOSPITALITY AT
New Low Rates
On the Boardwalk. 1000 rooms. Garage. Bathing from the hotel. Beach cabanas. Ocean Decks. Cool lounges. Dancing. Delicious food. American and European Plans. WRITE or PHONE.
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It will be appreciated if you will ask for
Wilhoite's
PEANUT BUTTER SANDWICHES
"MIGHTY-GOOD" Combination Peanut and Cheese
"3 W'S" Toasted Whole Wheat Sandwich
"JUS-T-NUF" "DEE-LITE-FUL"
"FLEN-TI-FUL" "KAKE-O-FIGS"
Assortment # 1 Sandwiches
DELICIOUS—ALWAYS FRESH
Quality is our motto.
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NEW YORK CITY
Miss Emma
Formerly of West 57th Street

has opened her *New* Hair Goods and Beauty Salon at
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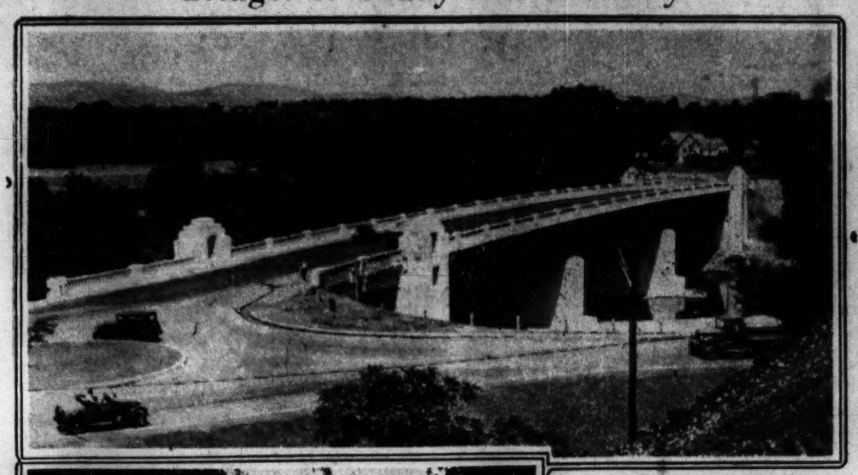
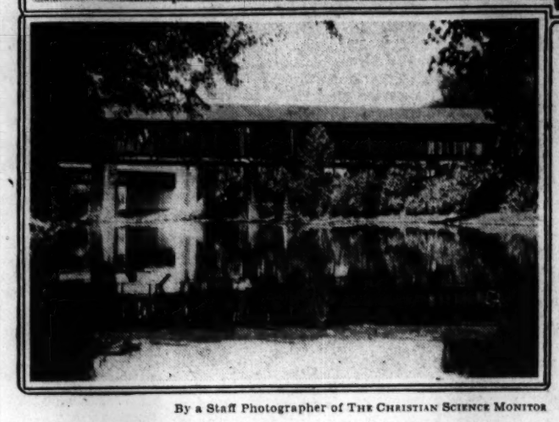
Entrance also at 2 East 45th Street
Murray Hill 2-3409 Suite 207

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY
"One of the finest plays of the year, subtle, beautiful and tender."—*Atkinson, Times.*
'Another Language'
with Glenn Anders, Margaret Wycherly, Dorothy Stickney, John Beal.
BOOTH THEATRE, 45th St., W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:40

Bridges of Today and Yesterday





By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper—New $250,000 Concrete Structure Over Deerfield River at Entrance of Mohawk Trail. Lower—The Old Covered Wooden Bridge Which Has Been Closed

COVERED BRIDGE IS YIELDING TO MARCH OF TIME

One of Last and Oldest of New England Structures to Be Supplanted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENFIELD, Mass.—One of the last and oldest covered bridges in New England has yielded to a modern structure. And residents are glad that the old bridge has been relieved of its duties. They feel that its rickety timbers have more than done their share of carrying traffic across the river that figured in such events as the massacre by the Indians during King Philip's War in 1698.

Despite a prevalent expectation that the dilapidated structure will be torn down, there have been efforts to preserve it. The local historical society is endeavoring to arouse enough sentiment among citizens so that a fund might be subscribed to perpetuate the bridge for posterity.

Today it stands alongside three other bridges—its $250,000 successor, a trolley and a railroad bridge. Two rough planks have been nailed across the entrances on both ends and on a board is scrawled "Closed." Nothing except the faded date "1806," a few indefinite directions and the warning, "Maximum speed five miles per hour," remain to tell the story of more than 100 years of faithful service.

Since the wooden span was built, it has been known as the "Old Cheapside Bridge." The origin of the word "Cheapside" is not exactly known but probably it came from the street in London by that name.

Numerous attempts to build a bridge across the Deerfield River began about 1722. Committees were chosen, the Legislature petitioned, but not until 1792 did the House actually pass a bill granting the town of Deerfield the right to raise "£600 by lottery to build a bridge at Cheapside."

On June 22, 1797, the Smead an Hoyt party received a charter to build a bridge to follow the route of the ferry. Moses Chandler, the ferryman, moved with his family and his boat down to the bridge and became toll gatherer. The structure was a cheap affair, supported by wooden abutments and piers. Its total cost was only $5040. Later it was found that the contractors had slighted their job and they were forced to pay $1364 in damages. Before it was torn down for the erection of the present Cheapside bridge, seven dividends amounting to $4700 were earned.

The next wooden span cost $8107.50 and in 2 years had earned $17,857.80. Dividend sheets after the year 1829 have never been found.

The Cheapside charter granted the right to take toll for 70 years. At the expiration of this time, the corporation was to "leave a good substantial bridge for the free use of the people." Toll payers looked forward to the luxury of a free trip across the river. Naturally the stockholders were not in any haste to cease taking tribute for passage across the bridge, and call it "spite" or what one may, they left the public to find out when the bridge was first opened. And it was no easy task since all official records seem to have been destroyed.

Here the practical use of an antiquarian became evident and after months of searching, he finally conceived the idea of examining the records of the village doctors. In several instances, he found notation of trips to Cheapside and on each occasion, extra charge was made for ferriage. Closer examination of the books revealed a trip to Cheapside with an extra charge for "toll," which occurred three days after he had charged for "ferriage." This was in the year 1798 and has been officially recognized as the year the bridge was opened. The sign "1806" was probably painted several years after.

The modern concrete arch which now spans the Deerfield was built by the State at a cost of $250,000 and is one of the most beautiful river bridges in Massachusetts. The approaches are said to be the first of their kind built to eliminate any congestion that might occur from motorists parking to view the bridge.

Circles have been built on both ends to keep traffic moving and ample space has been provided for parking. A wide concrete sidewalk decks one side of the span while a low concrete fence and four modernistic abutments with two center piers make up the rest of the simple yet beautiful structure.

As one passes over the new Cheapside bridge one may look down on the battered sides of the old covered bridge.

MOTOR SHIP TONNAGE HIGHEST IN HISTORY

Motorships which have been increasing as commercial carriers in recent years, are now at an all-time peak, both in number and gross tonnage, in the American Merchant Marine, according to officials of the United States Department of Commerce. Tonnage of the American Merchant Marine decreased less than one-half of 1 per cent during the 12 months ending June 30, with motorships and steam vessels increasing in tonnage but the gain being offset by losses in sailing, canal boats and unrigged vessels.

Latest figures show 25,156 vessels of 15,838,655 gross tons registered under the American flag, a decrease of 315 vessels and 69,601 gross tons as compared with a year ago. There are now 12,448 documented motorships of 1,068,524 gross tons, a gain of 102 vessels of 15,258 gross tons over a year ago.

Medal Presented To Horse Rescuer

A hero's medal was awarded Friday to Mr. Murray Lennerton of Quincy by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for rescuing six horses from a burning building last week. Dr. Francis Rowley, president of the society, made the presentation at the organization headquarters on Longwood Avenue and congratulated Mr. Lennerton for risking his own life in attempting to save the life of an animal.

Mr. Lennerton, a milkman, was on his way to work at 1 a. m. when he discovered flames leaping from a large barn on a Quincy estate. He rushed into the burning structure and succeeded in leading out the six horses.

On one side of the bronze medal, an inscription reads, "Kindness is the Great Virtue." The recipient is a member of the third battalion, National Guards, of Quincy.

SEEMAN BROS. INC.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—Seeman Bros., Inc., for the year ended June 30 1932, reports net profit of $427,875 after charges and federal taxes, equal to $3.42 a share on the 125,000 no-par shares, compared with $472,080, or $3.77 a share, in the preceding fiscal year.

Coal Business Dull, So Miners Are Paid to Paint Own Homes

Alabama Company Accepts Business Slump as Chance to Freshen Beauty of Three Towns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Three Alabama towns were recently painted, all at one operation, each man being paid to paint his own home. This work was done largely an an unemployment relief measure at the instance of the Alabama Fuel & Iron Company operating the three mining villages of Acmar, Margaret and Overton, near Birmingham.

For the time being, the company found itself in the paint as well as the mining business, and 750 houses were given two coats and 7350 gallons of paint was used. As the demand for coal is at a minimum, the mines are operated only two days a week and the employees were utilized during the remaining time for painting, being paid regular wages.

All residences in the town were painted, and magic coats of sunshine were applied to the commissaries, schools, churches, general offices, and dance pavilions. Left-over paints were used to brighten up garages and other outhouses. Even the flagpoles received new dresses.

Nine different color combinations were used, enough to achieve variety. Employees were closely supervised by company officials and in a few cases where there were no men in the home, the women proved themselves adept with the paint brush.

The Alabama Fuel & Iron Company, of which Mr. C. F. DeBardeleben is president, is noted for the care it takes of its employees. All workers are required to have gardens and tend them before they are allowed their turn in the mines. The paint work enabled them to earn extra money and added to their pride in the beauty of their towns.

CLIVE TO STAR AGAIN FOR COPLEY THEATER

Mr. E. E. Clive, one of Boston's most popular actors, who two years ago withdrew his stock company from the Copley Theater because of decreased attendance, will return to that playhouse early in September, according to an announcement Friday. For 16 years, Mr. Clive was connected with the theater, first as a comedian, later as lessee and manager, and finally as leading actor.

A group of prominent Bostonians is said to be sponsoring his reappearance. Plays to be produced will include two mysteries and the drama "David Garrick," in which Mr. Clive will take the leading part. He will be supported by some members of last season's stock company under the management of Mr. E. E. Underhill.

CHAMBER ABANDONS ITS DINING ROOM

Dining room and restaurant facilities of the Boston Chamber of Commerce have been abandoned and the equipment sold to the Realty Trust, owner of the Chamber building, it is announced.

Operations are to be continued, however, with control out of the hands of persons connected with the Chamber. Hotel men of the city have long contended that the Chamber of Commerce should not be a competitor.

IN spite of all that is written on the care and feeding of infants, our guess from behind the grocery counter is that the care and feeding of husbands is equally important.

Of course, you don't have to prepare formulas for husbands. But you do have to buy the right food. And you do have to buy good food.

Don't say the best food is expensive . . . It isn't.

A&P prices on the best foods obtainable are always low. For A&P is quick to sell for less when it buys for less. We are so close to all the places where food is grown that whenever a prune or a potato is selling at a bargain in the great food markets, our stores offer that bargain almost immediately. And remember—a cranky husband is as much bother as a cranky baby.

The Great **ATLANTIC & PACIFIC** Tea Co.

OUR DAILY FOOD, A & P's radio program for women who keep house, is broadcast every weekday morning at 9:30 Eastern Standard Time over N. B. C. stations.

NEWS is MADE in
Lord & Taylor's
NEW YORK
MISSES' DRESS SHOP

Lanvin Says:
Big Flowers
Big Sleeves
Big News!
Crepe and satin, a crisp white flower, a Victorian sleeve—that's Lanvin's original, and you can't tell it from our copy in black, brown or wine. 12 to 20. $35
THIRD FLOOR

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT TO BE PUSHED

No Relaxation Despite Discussion of Changes, Mitchell Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—No slightest relaxation in the enforcement of prohibition is contemplated by the Department of Justice, despite current political discussion of revision or repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Mr. William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, in a detailed circular sent to all department officials over the country on the subject of economy, makes a positive declaration that the dry law will be upheld as formerly.

Mr. Mitchell's statement caused the more comment because of other parts of his circular, disclosing that in some directions there must be a transfer of prosecutions from the federal to state government, in the interest of economy.

Too many cases under the Dyer and Mann Acts, dealing respectively with stolen automobiles and the white slave traffic have been brought under federal jurisdiction which should have been initiated by the states, Mr. Mitchell says.

As to prohibition, however, Mr. Mitchell speaks as follows:

"Both major political parties are pledged to submit to the people proposals to amend the constitutional provisions respecting the liquor traffic. The suggestion has already been openly made to the department by those who should know better, that because some changes in the prohibition system are under discussion and may be adopted, the Department of Justice should relax its efforts to enforce the existing laws. Such a course is unthinkable. It is our duty to take the law as we find it and enforce it as it stands.

"Aside from this rigid view of official duty, there are other reasons which must appeal to every thoughtful citizen truly interested in the public welfare. So long as the present constitutional and statutory provisions remain in effect it is impossible for state governments to legalize and regulate liquor traffic. To relax in the enforcement of the federal law without substitution of any lawful state control would produce chaos and an orgy of uncontrolled excesses. Regardless of one's views on prohibition there should be no difference of opinion on this point."

Mr. Mitchell points out that, unlike most of the other departments, the Department of Justice has had a drastic cut in its appropriations although the amount of work which it is called upon to do has been substantially increased. How to make both ends meet is the question. He enumerates proposals for economies, and concludes:

"The department has been receiving splendid coöperation from its field officials in its economy measures. It should be remembered that diligent effort to avoid waste may prevent resort to the administrative furlough. We believe we have a reasonable prospect of discharging our duties during the present fiscal year without impairing the service by application of the administrative furlough. Avoid, however, carrying the effort at economy to the point of actual inefficiency in the defense of prosecution of government civil cases or of allowing guilty persons to escape justice."

W. C. T. U. Takes Steps To Stop Dry Law Repeal

(Continued from Page 1)

of Wisconsin, who read the report of Miss Cora Frances Stoddard of Boston, Mass. Miss Stoddard, as director of the department of scientific instruction, declared that the effect of alcohol is threefold, "first, the depressant, narcotic effect of alcohol handicaps and imperils man in the work he must do or wants to do, if he would do it well and safely; second, it may vitally affect the user in his human relations at home, in business, in society, and the larger life of mankind; and third, it may be an obstacle to the real upward progress of the race."

Remodeled Saloon

Mrs. Edith F. Lee of New York, in telling what the organization is doing for child welfare, described the District of Columbia center which is housed in a remodeled saloon. The bookcases and shelves were once the bar and bottle cabinet. Empty bottles remain in the cellar but on the upper floor is the nursery where children are cared for.

The women are advised not to measure the distance from their goal but rather the distance from the starting point by Mrs. Pearl Kendall Hess of Orange, Calif., director of the medical temperance department.

Mrs. Anna Marden Deyo of Evanston, Ill., national corresponding secretary, gave the organization report in which she referred to "the matchless machinery of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union," described the growth in membership of 788 new locals this year and listed the conferences and speeches in the various states.

Confidence that prohibition will be retained was expressed by Col. Amos W. Woodcock, prohibition director, speaking at a meeting last evening. Colonel Woodcock said, "Your organization is absolutely disinterested. The eye must be singularly dim which does not see supreme beauty in such devotion. I have no doubt that your influence will prevail; as certainly as the magnetic needle eventually points straight to the pole no matter how violently it may be caused to tremble and gyrate."

The problem of national prohibition is one of education as well as of law, said Colonel Woodcock, "the persuasion of the private violator to think more of mind, his body and his civic duty."

Argument for Repeal

For the first time in history violation of law is being urged as an argument for the repeal of law, declared Mr. Arthur M. Barnhart, chairman of the Illinois conference of organizations supporting the Eighteenth Amendment.

The major proposition of the liquor traffic is that it cannot be dealt with by law, stated Mr. Barnhart. First there is the attempt to prevent people from voting to eliminate the liquor traffic and then, when it has been prohibited, such evils are set up that the people believe that they must come to terms with the bootleggers.

"America's spiritual retrogression since the close of the war is the primary cause of its lawlessness and of the increasing reaction against prohibition," said Mrs. Victoria Booth Demarest, who was the speaker at yesterday afternoon's meeting. Mrs. Demarest urged that only a national revival of Christian faith and high ideals will save the nation from anarchy. If there had been saloons at every street corner Mrs. Demarest predicted that the past winter would have been one of riots and revolution. Instead of doing away with the prohibition law she urged the addition of more laws together with the reform of police and judiciary systems.

Russian Exiles Prefer Tsarism to Communism

(Continued from Page 1)

his orchards, his animals, his household utensils, his rugs, most of his clothes, every vestige of food, and his house.

In addition, the local Soviet, composed of a small group of fanatical Communists who were absolute masters of the village, had placed him on the list of "anti-revolutionists" that were to be sent to Siberia. To escape that fate, he had attempted, during February, with his wife and three children to flee across the ice of the Dniester.

They had all been stopped by the bullets of the Soviet border guards, and of the five only two survived, the red-bearded father with three bullet wounds and a son badly injured.

Both were placed in a Soviet hospital and six weeks later discharged. By that time the ice of the Dniester had melted and the spring floods had submerged all the Soviet posts. Taking advantage of the ensuing disorder and confusion, the father and son with six fellow villagers launched a little fishing boat on the vastly swollen river, made their way unnoticed among the trees and reached the Roumanian shore.

The boy wears no shoes and still shows the effect of the experience he had at the time of the attempted February flight. So does the father. However, all the suffering has not subdued the old kulak, nor made him submissive. He is burning with an intense aversion to the Communists, who he asserts constitute only 5 per cent of the Russian nation and he calls upon Roumania, Europe, America, the world, to unite and free Russia from Communism.

"Yes," said the kulak, "we'd like to have the Tsar back—or anything else, rather than the Bolsheviks."

Here in Bessarabia you plainly see how the Communist crusade in Russia has annihilated the landlord with 20,000 acres, and the peasant with 20; you see unmistakable signs of want, hunger, pitiless tyranny, and the triumph of a fantastical minority; but whether or not a better social order is being created from these sacrifices, so ruthlessly imposed, you cannot see from here. From the right bank of the Dniester, Russia appears to be a vast desert, swept by storms of suffering, injustice and confusion.

Speaks for Trade At Ottawa Parley

By Elliott & Fry, London.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MR. HENRY HERBERT STEVENS
Minister of Trade and Commerce in Canadian Cabinet

Stevens Holds Out For Trade Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Mr. Henry Herbert Stevens, a dynamic business man from Vancouver, with as active an interest in world affairs as in those of his home town, province and Dominion, and with very decided views on his country's "rights" in the field of tradt and commerce, is a power to reckon with at the Imperial Economic Conference.

While a firm believer in pushing Empire trade and making wider use of Empire services, he insists that Canada receives as good as it gives and apparently is prepared to hold out to this end. He feels that the Dominion has done and is doing more than its share to promote trade with Great Britain and that it is under no obligation to throw this market wide open to British goods.

Although an ultra-conservative as regards tariff matters, believing implicity in self-protection, his courageous advocacy of currency reform, particularly along the line of bimetallism and international banks, has gained the respect if not the hope of the more radical labor and farmer elements. Also the wide popularity of his trade treaty with Australia in 1931 and with New Zealand this year augurs well for his ability to take full advantage of the tradewinds and escape the shoals in this interempire venture.

British Preferences Offered to Canada

(Continued from Page 1)

360,000,000 bushels, or only 30,000,000 bushels more than the British Empire total. Thus it is seen that even if the other Dominions enjoy the same preference in the United Kingdom Canada should find a ready market for all the surplus wheat it can produce for years to come.

In the case of lumber Canada exported only about $7,000,000 worth to the United Kingdom last year, or a very small proportion of the total bought by the United Kingdom, whereas Canada, if it allowed its lumber industry full swing, could easily treble its output. A 20 per cent preference should enable it to make inroads into the lumber trade of its greatest rival, Russia, of other Baltic countries and of the United States.

As regards copper, Canada produces now about 300,000,000 pounds a year and has practically inexhaustible sources still undeveloped. Last year Canada dominated the British market with exports of $3,500,000 out of a total importation of $5,000,000 so that a preference may not be of much value at this time. United States takes $14,000,000 worth of Canada's total export of around $20,000,000 and will probably continue to be the chief buyer.

Agreement Still Distant

Australia and the United Kingdom have come to a deadlock, it was learned last night from an Australian authority.

Australia wants the British meat market, but Britain will not give it. Britain wants Australia to give up its abnormally high tariffs, but Australia claims it must protect its infant industries.

It was reported well over a week ago that Australia and the United Kingdom delegates were on the eve of an agreement. This report was repeated from day to day, sometimes officially; but the agreement is still distant.

Australia is willing to impose a prohibitive duty against sewing machines, scientific instruments, typewriters and certain other commodities it now imports from the United States and to give Great Britain a preference. It declines to lower the duties on its staple products, claiming that half its production is industrial and these industries must have protection.

Investments in Argentina

The United Kingdom delegation insists on something more substantial before they can consider cutting into the Argentine meat market. British capital is invested in the Argentine to a large extent and the British delegation would find it difficult to reconcile a small additional market available in Australia with high prices for meat in the old country.

As a concession Great Britain offers Australia 3 farthings per pound preference on meats but the Commonwealth wants 1½d. on mutton, 2d. on lamb and 1¾d. on beef. This the British delegation looks upon as far too high.

There has been general complaint against Australia's high duties, from which Canadian implement and automobile manufacturers in particular have suffered. Mr. Stanley M. Bruce, head of the delegation, is a high protectionist, so that the British have to combat high protection from the two senior Dominions, Canada and Australia.

Reports of Subcommittees

The subcommittees of exports delving into Imperial problems are now turning in their reports to the main committee, which consists of heads of delegations.

The outstanding feature of all these reports is the disclaiming of any centralization, and the maintenance of control by all of the nations of the Empire over their own boards and special bodies.

Another feature is that the recommendations, like those of the monetary committee are all in generalities, with no specification outlined.

So far all of the committee reports have been unanimously adopted after consideration by the main committee. The reports now passed include monetary committee's report, and those on industrial standardization, industrial coöperation and methods of economy coöperation.

Hoover to Have the Support Of Allied Prohibition Forces

Vote of 187 to 205, Dr. Poling Announces, Aligns 1,500,000 Men and Women on G. O. P. Side Despite W. C. T. U. and Anti-Saloon Refusal

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—President Hoover will receive the official support of the Allied Forces for Prohibition in the campaign, according to announcement made here by Dr. Daniel A. Poling, chairman of the executive committee.

This organization, representing 1,500,000 men and women who favor retention of the Eighteenth Amendment will throw its support behind Mr. Hoover despite the denunciations against Mr. Hoover's stand on prohibition that have come from officials of the Anti-Saloon League and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union since the President's notification address last Thursday.

Dr. Poling took the view that between the candidates offered by the two major parties, prohibition would be safer in the hands of Mr. Hoover than of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"Our indorsement of President Hoover," Dr. Poling said, "is based upon the belief that, in contrast with Governor Roosevelt, his election will safeguard the gains made under prohibition; will move toward the elimination of existing evils resulting from nonobservance and nonenforcement in some communities; will prevent naked repeal and the return of the saloon system; will not commit any public officer or candidate to any policy of repeal or modification against his own conscience or the sentiment of his constituents, and will confirm the principles of federal control for a national problem."

Poll Determines Support

The organization's stand was taken after a poll of its executive committee in which 187 out of 205 voted to support Mr. Hoover. A few thought the organization should limit its activities to Congressional contests and none favored the support of a third party. Dr. Poling announced.

Dr. Poling's statement was indicative of a trend of support that appears to be running through the dry lines despite some opposition. Further evidence of dry-backing for Mr. Hoover came over the week-end in a statement from Dr. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, executive secretary of the National Prohibition Board of Strategy, representing more than 30 national prohibition organizations, in which he urged drys to admit, that the enforcement situation has been "intolerable" and to support Mr. Hoover on his personal record and his proposal of a constructive course.

"We must now in all honesty admit," Dr. Dinwiddie said, "that many of our states have been derelict or recalcitrant, and our people therein either acquiescent or powerless to correct such an anomalous and intolerable situation as was presented by the breakdown in concurrent enforcement responsibility.

"Unless I completely mistake the mind and conscience of the American people, we are a long way from such an unconditional repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Results Are What Count

"In the last analysis the issue of retention, revision or repeal will turn not so much on the theoretical or idealistic side of the question as it will on the practical evidence of results.

"It ought to be worth much to the American people to have as President one who approaches this difficult and perplexing, but tremendously important, problem in a constructive rather than a destructive frame of mind.

Dr. Dinwiddie pointed to the contrast between President Hoover's stand for modification of the Eighteenth Amendment and Governor Roosevelt's advocacy of outright repeal. He emphasized that the President had stood firm against the mob in the galleries at Chicago while Governor Roosevelt had yielded to the mob rule when he accepted the convention's stand for repeal.

Meantime, from Anti-Saloon League headquarters here was released a speech made by Dr. F. Scott McBride, at Winona Lake, Ind., in which he said that the league coud not support the prohibition stand of either party. He urged that drys concentrate on the congressional elections in order to send to Congress men who will block any change in the law.

"No program proposed can safeguard against the return of the saloon. If liquor comes back, the saloon will be back," was Dr. McBride's attitude. However, even in Dr. McBride's statement was reflected the feeling of the drys that President Hoover deserves to be looked upon with more trust than the Democratic candidate because of the support that he has given prohibition in the past. Dr. Poling's statement on the position of his organization follows:

Dr. Poling Explains Position

Following the acceptance speech of President Hoover, the executive committee of the Allied Forces voted to support Mr. Hoover's candidacy. This action was taken without prejudice to the fundamental position of the Allied Forces with regard to the Eighteenth Amendment and its supporting legislation.

The Allied Forces are against repeal.

The allied forces are against any weakening of enforcement laws.

The allied forces do not indorse any proposal for modification. Specifically we affirm our former statement: "As to the Republican plank we reject the resubmission program." Should any amendment to the Constitution be considered, we are opposed to the State convention plan of ratification as untried and without safeguard against misrepresentation and corruption. Also, we oppose any interference with the initiative and the responsibility of Congress in the matter of amendments to the Constitution.

Safer Than Roosevelt

Our indorsement of President Hoover is based upon the belief that, in contrast with Governor Roosevelt, his election will safeguard the gains made under prohibition, will move toward the elimination of existing evils resulting from non-observance and non-enforcement in some communities, will prevent naked repeal and the return of the saloon system, and will better commit any public officer or candidate to any policy of repeal or modification against his own conscience or the sentiment of his constituents, and will confirm the principle of federal control for a national problem.

In support of this program the allied forces will conduct an aggressive campaign for the election of senators and representatives whether they be Democrats or Republicans, who are against repeal and reëstablishment of the old liquor traffic. Our relation to each campaign will be determined by the conditions and circumstances of the individual case.

The formal action of the executive committee confirms a nationwide vote by letter and telegram in which 250 members of the national executive committee and other outstanding supporters of the Allied Forces participated. Every state and the District of Columbia was represented in this poll, which immediately followed Mr. Hoover's speech of acceptance.

All Sections Represented

One hundred eighty-seven of the 205 voted that the Allied Forces should support Mr. Hoover. This conclusion carried every section of the country. Among those participating in the action are:

Willis J. Abbot, Boston; Mrs. Richard C. Cabot, Cambridge, Mass.; Patrick H. Callahan, Louisville; Dr. T. N. Carver, Harvard; George Dayton, Minneapolis; Dr. Henry W. Farnum, Yale; Robert Garrett, Baltimore; Robert P. Hyams, New Orleans; Richard Lloyd Jones, Tulsa, Okla.; Joshua Levering, Baltimore; Dr. John R. Mott, New York City; J. Tom Owens, Dallas, Texas; Fred D. Parr, San Francisco; Raymond Robins, Chicago; Richard H. Scott, Michigan; Fred B. Smith, New York City; Alonzo Stagg, Chicago; Fielding Yost, Michigan.

The Allied Forces are not officially associated with any group, though they have with all others a common objective in support of prohibition and law enforcement. During the past year they have enrolled more than 1,500,000 men and women in support of the Eighteenth Amendment, of whom 500,000 are young men and women in the Allied Youth department.

Mrs. Rushmore Patterson of Washington is chairman of the department of Allied Women. Arthur T. Morey of St. Louis is chairman of the department of Allied Business Men and Fred Stripp Jr. of the University of California is chairman of the Allied Youth. The national campaign of Allied Forces is already launched.

BEEBE TO SCAN OCEAN DEPTHS FOR ODD FISH

Naturalist to Search for 'Demoiselle' That Changes Color at 6 p. m.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—Dr. William Beebe and his deep-sea, exploring menage, including Trumps, a wire-haired terrier, and Chirique, a white-cowled monkey, veteran of seven expeditions, are off for Bermuda. There are two women in the exploring party, Miss Gloria Hollister, laboratory assistant, and Miss Jocelyn Crane, cataloguer of deep-sea fish.

With observation of strange marine creatures never before viewed by men as their goal, the party left here Saturday.

Dr. Beebe said he expected to explore the ocean again in his "bathysphere," or diving ball—a steel shell with fused quartz windows in which he descended a quarter of a mile two years ago, reaching the greatest distance below the surface ever explored by a human being.

"This time, I hope to make a new record," Dr. Beebe said. "In September I may make a half-mile dive."

From his seat in the bathysphere, Dr. Beebe expects to observe flora and fauna of those great depths in their natural state. One curious fish which he may study is the deep-sea Chiasmodon Niger, which can swallow another fish three times as long as itself. He may also observe the "Demoiselle" fish, which wears dark yellow and blue in the afternoon and changes its colors to striped grays at 6 p. m., and the "Mother Hubbard's Shoe," which Dr. Beebe has seen swimming around with 300 small fishes parked inside it.

SCHOOL COST PETITION FILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES.—With the support of 140,000 voters, an initiative petition to transfer school costs from local districts to the State was qualified recently for a place upon the November ballot. The measure received support in all but two of the 58 California counties, and attracted the greatest interest in localities where tax delinquents have been heavy.

Listening-In at Ottawa

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 15—Delegates, personal staffs, secretaries and advisers returned to work this morning with renewed zest and an extra coat of tan.

Canada, for the third week-end, has "sold" its truly "natural" products to its sister nations with splendid effect and without the need of reciprocal agreements.

St. Lawrence River, Shawinigan Falls, Lucerne in Quebec and Thirty-one Mile Lake all claimed their quota of oversea visitors and produced unanimous reports of "satisfactory progress."

To those who saw Niagara Falls and the Welland Ship Canal the week before, the voyage on Saturday from Kingston, through the narrows of Lake Ontario, Thousand Islands and the rapids of the river, it was but the second installment of the story of the St. Lawrence deep waterway project.

An official explained what the development would mean to the people of the two countries when the shipping from the seven seas sailed into the center of the continent pointed out where the great dams would be built, but refrained from mentioning how the dams would remove the greatest attraction of the trip—the thrilling stretches of white water.

* * *

While passing through the international section a certain amount of confusion was caused the delegates by the sight of the Stars and Stripes fluttering from the tops of castles on both sides of the river, while the Union Jack was conspicuously absent. Yes, the north shore was Canada, it was explained, but Canada did not mind.

While running the Soulanges Rapids, with the Rapids Prince trembling beneath the crashing waves and boiling currents, an incongruous touch was added by a steamboat employee shouting through a megaphone, "Buy a book all about the river, only 25 cents," and expatiating on its merits. It was a touch that could well have been omitted. He inserted, although unconsciously, an element of humor into his spiel earlier in the day when he pointed out the monument erected on the site of Crysler's farm, "where a handful of Canadians licked the Yankees." The "Yankees" in the party laughed the loudest.

At the Connaught rifle ranges near Ottawa, Saturday, the winner of the Governor-General's match received a prize of $200. In error the fourth prize was handed to the Governor-General and he promptly handed it back. "Oh, dear," said Lady Bessborough, "I saw $50 written on that envelope. That would never do, would it."

The prize winners in other matches were slow in arriving at the pavilion to get their prizes. A winner's name was called out. "Lost, one prize winner," commented the Governor-General.

COSMIC RAY THEORY JOLTED IN GERMANY

STUTTGART, Ger., Aug. 15 (AP)—The general theory of cosmic rays was credited with a jolt here Saturday when a balloon, carrying only recording instruments, ascended to an altitude of 17 miles and came down with a record to show that above 39,000 feet the rays diminish in intensity.

Natural scientists claimed this contradicts the accepted theory. Fourteen measurements were registered at various altitudes. The experiment was the fourth and most successful conducted by Prof. E. Regener of the physics department of Stuttgart University.

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KINGSTON: 69-71 Clarence St.
LEWISHAM: 194 High St.
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RICHMOND: Dome Buildings, The Square
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BISHOP AUCKLAND: Newgate End
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate
BOURNEMOUTH: 1 Commercial Rd.
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate; 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. and St. James St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.; 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHELMSFORD: 39 High St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchregate; 14 St. Sepulchregate
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murrygate
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.; 39-41 South Bridge
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-7 Argyle St.; 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 1A St Peter's St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 45 New St.
HULL: 13-14 Whitefriargate
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 42-46 Low St.
LEEDS: 155 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dyson, Jewellers)
LEICESTER: 1A Haymarket
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 45 London Rd.; 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.; 22-24 Oldham St.; 55 Market St. (immediately opp. Clarion Cafe)
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.; 8 West Gate
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.); 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.; 8-9 Beastmarket Hill
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 66 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Pl.
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate; 17 Friargate
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 43 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent House 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 1 Haymarket; 96-102 The Moor
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (Opposite Boots the Chemists)
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.
SWANSEA: 22 High St.; 3 Oxford St.
SWINDON: 90 Regent St.
WAKEFIELD: 2-4 Jackson's Arcade, Kirkgate
WALSALL: 22 Park St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 51 Lynn St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.
YORK: 26-7 Parliament St.

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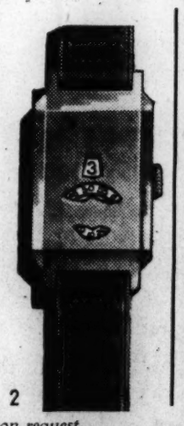
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EXCESSIVE COST OF GOVERNMENT CALLED BIG ISSUE

United States Chamber Head Declares It Largest Before Nation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—The greatest problem confronting economic recovery and stabilization today is the excessive cost of government, Mr. Henry I. Harriman, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, declared in an address which followed a meeting of the executive committee of the chamber Saturday.

Mr. Harriman outlined a program for business recovery based upon opinions which, he said, "are shaping in large measure by contact with many business men." Speaking over a nation-wide radio hookup, Mr. Harriman said that after three years of "devastating depression, there are definite indications of reviving activity." Many fundamental factors, he said, are appearing in a better light.

"The people of the country have awakened to the danger of mounting government costs—federal, state and local—which threaten to sap our economic vitality," Mr. Harriman continued. "Government expenditures are being cut. Administrative machinery is being simplified. The federal balance sheet alone will show that for the fiscal year 1932-33, after making due allowance for deficiency appropriations in December, appropriations will be at least $800,000,000 under those of the preceding year.

"The psychology of fear is slowly giving way to the psychology of hope and returning confidence. I do not mention these things with the vain expectation that we can overcome our real difficulties by refusing to recognize that they exist. We cannot, like Pollyanna, make sunshine by convincing ourselves that the sun is shining.

"I mention them because confidence is the starting point of all business enterprise. We might overdo it but we cannot very well do without it. And at this time it is of the utmost importance that the people of the United States continue a strong, vigorous, cooperative movement to crush the depression.

"Government wastes must be checked. Needless public expenditures must be curtailed. Economies must be effected. A reduction of at least 25 per cent in all governmental budgets is an attainable goal. As a step in this direction, the President, by constitutional amendment, should be given authority to veto single items in appropriation bills.

"Our whole system of taxation, national, state and municipal, which bears down upon us like an ill-adjusted pack saddle, should be overhauled. We have depended too much upon income and corporation taxes, and other taxes resting on a narrow basis.

"The time is at hand when the national Government should give consideration to the manufacturers' sales tax, and municipal governments should weigh the possibilities of a retail sales tax, not primarily as a source of additional income, but as a partial substitute for the over-heavy burden laid upon real property and certain classes of productive industry."

Mr. Harriman criticized the anti-trust laws and prohibition, indorsed branch banking and touched upon the relation of agriculture and industry. The speaker said that recent experience should have convinced people that "both grow from the same stem."

Chamber to Study Taxation Measure

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States last night announced formation of a special committee on taxation to examine "the manufacturers' sales tax and other possible sources of federal revenue" as a means "of curing inequities in the taxation system as set up in the last session of Congress."

In announcing the move, the executive committee said numerous protests recently had been received "from lines of business singled out for special excise taxation under the recent revenue act." It mentioned particularly "such industries as petroleum, rubber, automobiles and certain retail lines in which sharply increased tax burdens have tended to dislocate normal activities with resultant threat of increased unemployment."

"The executive committee of the chamber believes that the present apportionment of federal tax burdens is proving unsatisfactory from the standpoint of general economic well being," Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the chamber, said, explaining the executive committee "does not take a position with respect to any tax."

The special committee was instructed "to proceed at once with a thorough analysis of the federal tax structure, identify the provisions which are causing the greatest practical harm and to submit for chamber action, well in advance of the opening of Congress, definite proposals for changes in federal taxes."

HALLIDAY APPOINTED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—President Hoover Saturday appointed Mr. John H. Halliday, of St. Louis, Vice-Governor of the Philippine Islands. Mr. Halliday is 53 years old and graduated in 1903 from Harvard University where he was associated with Mr. William R. Castle, Undersecretary of the State Department and Mr. Dwight Davis, former Governor-General of the Philippines.

Changes Variety of His Din

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RUDOLPH WEISS, Roselle, N. J., Former Boilermaker, Now Caretaker of Children, With Some of His Charges.

New Jersey Man Quits Boilershop For Day Nursery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROSELLE, N. J.—"Minding the baby" is a lot of fun, whatever may be the opinion of Junior in the matter. As a matter of fact, one young man, though he is a boilermaker and toolmaker by trade, makes a living by it.

When work in his line became pretty thin recently, Mr. Rudolph Weiss, 26, of Roselle, decided to become a nursery maid until things picked up again.

Boilermaker to nursery maid is quite a jump, to be sure, but young Rudy, as the children call him, comes naturally by it, for his love for the little ones dates all the way back to his boyhood in Copenhagen, Denmark, when as one of 18 children he had often to "mind the baby" and never felt on such occasions that he was being imposed upon.

Now this early liking of youngsters stands him in good stead, for the money he earns is tiding him over in fine shape. He has about 15 children to take care of at different times during the day from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. While mother is shopping, visiting friends or enjoying a matinée at the movies, little Bobbie or Jane or Margaret is having the time of his or her life playing games with Rudy and the rest or listening to Rudy's stories of his travels.

Economic Changes Urged in South To Regain Leadership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Too many southern farmers have their "hog pens in Kansas, corn cribs in Iowa, wheat bins in Montana and vegetable gardens in Ohio and New Jersey," while they "drive a mule down a cotton row to get a medium of unfair exchange to keep from starving in the face of possible plenty," Dr. James S. Thomas, economist, and former director of extension of the University of Alabama, told the Kiwanis Club here recently.

The South, Dr. Thomas said, once was dominant in the political, economic and social leadership of the nation. But after the War Between the States, the economic system of the North and East was changed to a blending of industry with agriculture, while the South stuck to agriculture. The general economic system of the South will have to be changed before this leadership is regained, Dr. Thomas declared.

Farmers in 10 southern states, the speaker declared, import $430,000,000 worth of food and feed which they could raise for very little more than actual labor. In 32 counties in the South the total cash crops amount to $2,000,000 while they purchase annually $2,500,000 worth of products and make up the difference by "plastering on mortgages."

ROYAL AUTOGRAPH RECEIVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A framed autograph of Queen Victoria of England has been received by the University of Virginia from London. It was left to the university under the terms of the will of Capt. Sackville Wearing Goldbeck, a native of Albemarle County, Virginia.

SPANISH CORTES FACES DIFFICULT STATE POLICIES

Radical Leader Insistent on Elections Before Women Can Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Lively political developments have been envisaged by political students here with the Constituent Cortes entering upon its second year of existence.

On the anniversary of the opening ceremony of the Cortes, which took place three months after the proclamation of the Republic, two of Spain's most vital problems are under discussion, namely the Catalan Statute and Land Reform.

The Azana Government still enjoys a substantial majority and the Premier is confident that it will weather the present storms and enjoy a late summer respite.

Republicans Divided

The anniversary, however, coincided with the parting of the ways of the old Republican allies, bringing visions of lively political developments. A challenge was recently thrown out by Señor Alejandro Lerroux to the Socialists whom he describes as dictating to a nation the good will which they have forfeited. He demanded that the Cabinet should rid itself of the three Socialist ministers in view of the danger of a military dictatorship which he knew to be threatening.

By the tone of their reply in a manifesto issued by the General Union of Workers, the Socialists clearly showed what a lot of water had flowed under the Republican bridge in the course of a year. The fact that Señor Lerroux can rightly claim seniority among all Republican leaders seems to have been completely forgotten. He was warned in the most emphatic manner that any attempt by him to turn out the present Government and establish another with the air of "reactionary"—namely, conservative elements—would be fought to a finish, and if necessary with strikes and even violence.

Women Turn to Politics

Señor Lerroux is anxious to bring about elections before the census can be taken, which will give women their first chance to go to the polls. Fearing that women will vote either for the Extreme Right—where the well-to-do and middle-classes are concerned—or for Socialists and the Extreme Left in the case of Labor, early elections held before the new census would suit the Radicals whom he leads, as their ranks would be swollen by practically all moderate conservatives. It is expected that Señor Lerroux will force the pace after testing the strength of the present Government by a debate involving the taking of a vote of confidence.

Since the establishment of the church and the dissolution of the order of Jesuits, Roman Catholic women have become politically minded to a degree hardly conceivable in a country where the men, and especially priests, have always discouraged their holding political views of any kind. Priests and male members of their families, fearing Socialism, Communism and Syndicalism, urge the women to fight for the church and against these innovations.

The result is that the church today has gained strength far beyond what it possessed when state supported. It is essential for the safety of the Republic, the Socialists maintain, that they should have time in which to organize counteracting influences.

Armour to Carry On Work in Haiti Begun by Munro

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Mr. Norman Armour, of Princeton, New Jersey, counselor at the American Embassy in Paris since 1928, has been selected by President Hoover as Minister to Haiti, where he will carry forward the work begun by Mr. Dana G. Munro in fulfilling the recommendations of the Forbes Commission for the betterment of island conditions.

A good part of the program proposed by the commission already has been accomplished and the State Department considers that the ground work has been firmly laid for the remainder. Mr. Munro desires to retire from his diplomatic work to private life.

Mr. Armour began his diplomatic service in 1912 in Vienna and since that time has filled numerous posts.

Haitians, under the Forbes' reorganization program, gradually have been put into governmental posts, officers have been trained for a Haitian national guard, sanitary conditions are reported greatly improved and the gradual withdrawal of American marines is going forward.

HOOVER CRUISES CHESAPEAKE ON BOARD SEQUOIA

President and Party on Trip to Be Concluded at Rapidan Camp

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—President Hoover cruised down the Potomac last night on his first extended vacation in 17 months, a rest to be divided between fishing in Chesapeake Bay and a stay in the mountains.

On return from the boat trip of two or three days, the plan is to spend the rest of the week at the Rapidan camp in the Virginia Blue Ridge section. He will be constantly in touch with the White House by radio.

Sunday morning the President and Mrs. Hoover attended services in the Quaker church at Twentieth and R Streets, Northwest. In the afternoon, in a ceremony attended by thousands on Upper Sixteenth Street, he accepted for the nation a statue of the late Cardinal Gibbons.

The President and a party of eight friends invited as guests boarded the Sequoia, the Department of Commerce inspection boat. The regular detail of secret service men that accompanies the President was assigned to another government boat. Newspaper men and photographers hired two private craft for the trip.

This fishing quest was the first in which Mr. Hoover headed for open water since February, 1930, when he went to Florida several months after his inauguration.

Those listed in the boat party were Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, almost constant advisers of the President; Mr. Henry M. Robinson, Los Angeles banker, who has been a White House guest for several weeks; Mr. Clarence M. Woolley, president of the American Radiator Company; Mr. Will Irwin, author and college mate of Mr. Hoover; Mr. Walter Hope, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and now a New York banker; Mr. Walter H. Newton, a secretary to the President, and Capt. Joel T. Boone.

John Wanamaker New York Opens

The Most Unique Home of All Time

WONDER HOUSE

A Full-Size, Six Room French Norman Cottage

In WANAMAKER AUDITORIUM

Two Stories High
Six Rooms and Two Baths

BUILT of hand-hewn timbers and stucco which has taken on a pinkish hue from exposure to the weather.

Ground Floor—Living room . . dining alcove . . . stair hall . . . kitchen . . . bedroom . . . and bath.

Upstairs—Two bedrooms . . . and additional bath . . . large storage room.

Furnished and decorated in keeping with the spirit of its architecture by
JOHN WANAMAKER NEW YORK

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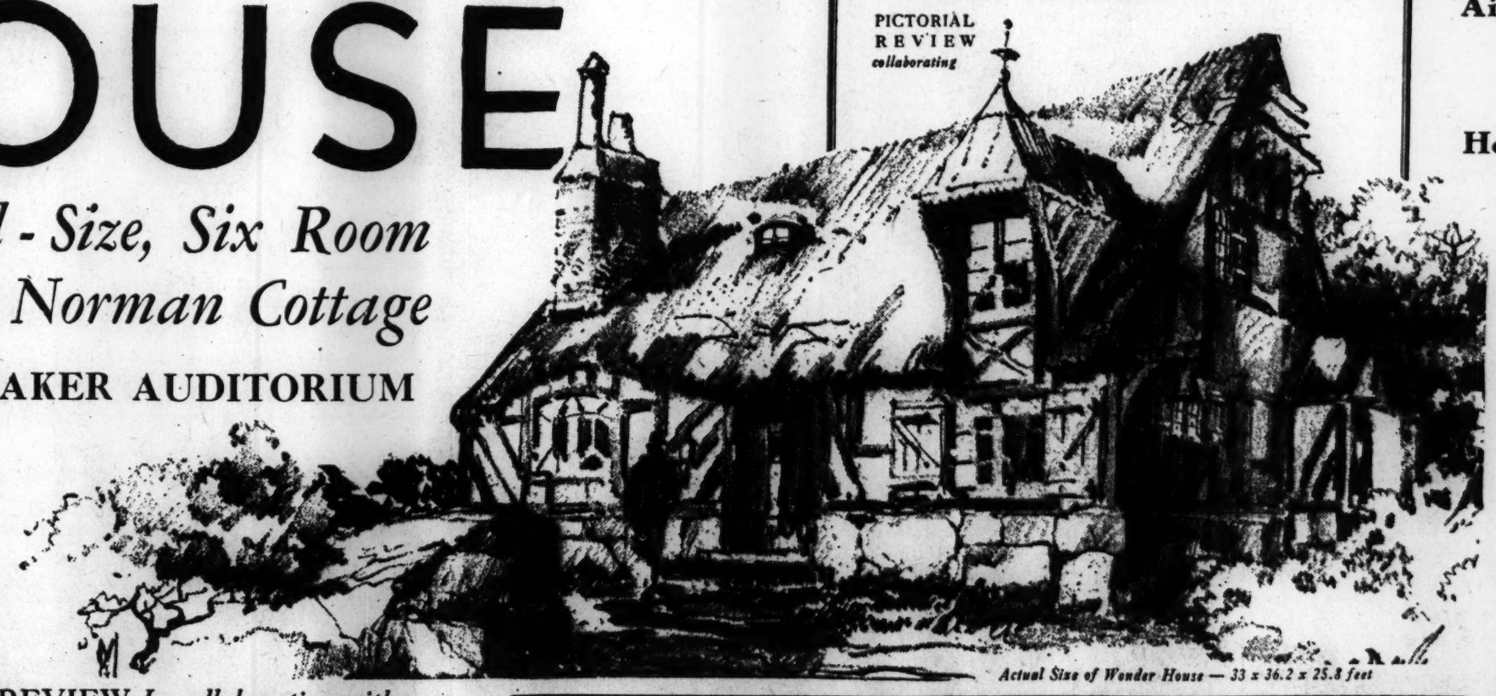

Actual Size of Wonder House — 33 x 36.2 x 25.8 feet

Planned and presented by
PICTORIAL REVIEW *In collaboration with*
JOHN WANAMAKER NEW YORK

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ARTHUR R. RULE of Wychwood, *at* Westfield, N. J., *Builder*

WONDER HOUSE is a practical demonstration of the beauty, the charm, the luxury and the comfort that can be achieved in a small house at low cost.

Wonder House is revolutionary in its application of the wonders of science—never before have so many and such amazingly helpful electrical devices for the lightening of heavy home labors and the enjoyment of leisure been assembled—many new scientific developments are being shown here for the first time in a small house.

And its architectural and decorative beauty is a revelation—Wonder House provides a warm, human, practical house, in which the family may live a gracious life.

Open Free Daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
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See! The Wonders of Science . .

The Door that Sees You Coming
— and swings open for you. Equipped with the mysterious Photo-Electric cell.

Air Conditioned Rooms
Modern air cooling units keep the living room and the man's room at a constant, comfortable temperature.

Home Automatic Sprinkler System
Greater safety . . . sets your mind at ease when the house is unoccupied . . . and helps pay for itself in lowered insurance premiums.

Telechime
Electric door chime—instead of a buzzing bell you hear four mellow cathedral notes.

The Clock-Watching Electric Range
Turns itself on automatically . . . and turns itself off when your dinner is ready.

The Almost Human Electric Mixer
Mixes everything that needs any kind or degree of mixing—in a jiffy.

The Electric Dishwasher
It does the drying, too!

See! The Influence of Tradition

The bell that hangs on the extension of the oak rafter plate—used to call the workers from the field at meal-time.

The dormer window—with its projecting hood and scroll-cut side boards—protection against wind and rain. In some Norman houses hay was kept in this upstairs room.

The thistle and fleur de lis and other graceful designs in plaster on the living room walls—left by traveling artists in return for shelter.

The rippling roof that comes down in a lovely cascade over the bedroom window . . . built of hand-riven wooden shingles with exceptionally thick butts so that the delightful effect of a thatch roof is reproduced.

The wooden pegs that hold the beams in place . . the random width oak plank floor . . . the hammered wrought iron lamps that smile a welcome from the front door . . the dove-cote . . the peasant fireplace with its great hood—and swinging crane for the kettle.

Wonder House Wonder Kitchen

The most complete kitchen you've ever seen . . . effortless to work in.

Cupboards and cabinets within easy reach . . an electric dishwasher is built into the sink, and with the electric range, mixer and refrigerator eliminates the drudgery of routine tasks . . Closidoor—a closet on the door to hold cleaning and dusting equipment.

Light and air are provided by two sets of casements, arranged to permit cross ventilation.

Other Electrical Kitchen Equipment

Coffee Maker, Toaster, Kitchenaid, Refrigerator, Kitchen Clock, Iron, Radio and the door that opens Automatically.

Wonder House

Combining the Simple Charm of the Past with the scientific Wonders of the Present

ELECTRIFIED
SIMPLIFIED
SCIENTIZED
ECONOMIZED

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Peeps at Pioneer Days

Earl, Who Lived in Oregon

By KATE ARCHIBALD

THIS is the story of a boy named Earl who loved horses and whose home was in the Willamette Valley, Oregon. The Willamette Valley was where the covered wagon pioneers settled after they had crossed the plains in the early days.

Earl's great-grandparents had crossed the plains with ox teams in 1847. In those days the Government had allowed a man and wife to take up 640 acres, or a "section" of land, and Earl's parents still owned the original section that the grandparents had claimed.

There were 160 acres in the pasture alone. This made a big pasture and when Earl went after the cows on a dark or foggy day they were hard to find. But Fanny, Earl's dog, could always locate them; she would go on ahead and Earl would come after, riding Jinny. Jinny was a little mule. The three of them would go in and out among the oak trees and over the hills until they found the cows and brought them in.

Jinny liked going to school with Earl, too. She would stand during school hours, hitched out in the horse shed, but at recess and noon she would gallop all around the school grounds with children on her back. They would laugh and shout and she behaved as though she were laughing too. When a child wanted to get off he only had to slide down over her tail to the ground.

Jinny didn't like it so well when she was harnessed to a cart. Sometimes she would walk along slowly just on purpose. The only way that Earl could make her go was to reach around under the shafts and tickle her heels with a whip. Then she would go like the wind until Earl was obliged to call out, "Whoa, Jinny, whoa!"

When he was 12 years old Earl began to learn to plow, and by the time he was 14 he could plow a furrow almost as straight as Matt Spivey, who was one of the hired "hands." Every good farmer took pride in plowing straight furrows. It was an inspiring sight to see a hundred acres of good, brown earth plowed straight.

Three horses were used to plow, one in the furrow, one in the middle and one on the land. Earl's team usually consisted of Nix and Molly and Nellie. Nix was a good-natured dapple gray, Molly was a sorrel and Nellie was yellow with black mane and tail. The three worked together very well except that Molly was sometimes a little lazy and would make old Nix do more than his share of the pulling. At such times Earl would call out quite sternly, "Get up there, Molly!" And Molly would get up.

* * *

The farm was so big that they had to call the "hands" to their meals by ringing a bell which was in a cupola on the woodshed, like a school bell. "Ring-i-ty, ring; ring-i-ty, ring," it was a welcome sound to Earl and his brothers and father and to the hired "hands" at noon. Up from the hay field, or from the summer fallow, or the garden they would come trooping for their dinner.

They worked hard and ate heartily. In after years when Earl became a business man in the city, he looked back and wondered how they had ever eaten such big breakfasts. They usually had oatmeal mush with thick cream, hot cakes and honey, and always either home-cured ham or bacon, or possibly homemade sausage, with fried potatoes and a platter of eggs.

There were 12 horses on the farm and to Earl they were so many friends. They were Nix and Molly and Nellie whom we have mentioned, and Kit, Baldie, Chub, Keeno, Beck, Nina, Bess, Chief and Bonnie. Each horse was different.

Keeno was excitable; a piece of white paper in the road was enough to startle him and cause him to lay his ears back. "Now, Keeno: there Keeno, boy," whoever was driving him would say soothingly.

Nix was quite different and would never lay his ears back nor seem disturbed. When colts were to be broken in, they were harnessed with Nix and no matter how foolishly they behaved, Nix would just jog along and pay no attention to them.

Bonnie was Nellie's daughter and, like her mother, very handsome. When these two were harnessed to the hack on Sunday morning to take the family to church, they made a fine appearance. When the horses' coats were well curried, their manes and tails combed, the harness oiled and the hack polished, Earl's father was as pleased with his "rig" as the modern man is with his big shiny automobile.

Baldie had a "bald" or white face; Chub was a short, heavy hard-working bay; Beck was a big white mare who weighed nearly a ton; Nina held her head high and had to be driven with a tight rein; Bess was a bay with a black mane and tail, who made a good driving horse; Kit was a big black, and Bonnie was a handsome sorrel.

After the summer wheat and oats had been started, there was the summer fallow to be worked. Only 80 of the 100 acres of wheat were planted and the rest was allowed to rest; this was summer fallow. Several times during the summer this soil had to be harrowed so as to turn it over.

* * *

Before haying time, Earl's parents always took their family on a summer outing over to the Tillamook coast. The mother would cook food to leave with Matt Spivey and the family would pack their bedding, a tent, their provisions and hay and grain for the horses, and set out gypsy fashion for the coast. Some would ride on the seat while the others perched on the bedding.

They would drive all that day and camp at night near a farm of some relatives. All the next day they would drive on, camp at night and arrive the third day. It took them two and a half days to travel a distance that today is easily covered by an automobile in two hours. Although they took their fastest walking team, they were work horses and seldom traveled over 20 or 25 miles a day.

How the boys watched for the first glimpse of the ocean! At the top of a certain hill they glimpsed it first; then lost it again until they came to the top of another hill, and there it was again! As they drew nearer the boys could not wait but got out and ran ahead to greet the wonderful, mysterious ocean.

The first thing they always did was to gather mussels off the rocks; these they roasted in the hot coals of their camp fire for supper. They camped each year on the top of a bluff with the wide sweep of the Pacific before them and the sound of the breakers below. There were sometimes other campers, but not close. The family appeared to have the whole Tillamook coast to themselves. Today, the automobile has made the place where they camped a busy summer resort.

It was a delightful holiday to these farm people. They dug clams and went swimming in a friendly little creek, the surf being too heavy, and they gathered shells and colored stones and seaweed "whips" to take home. At the end of two weeks their holiday was over.

Home again, there was the haying waiting for them or perhaps the cherries would be ready to pick, the black, luscious Bings, the pretty Royal Annes, or the sour Kentish pie cherries. Then there was the summer fallow to be worked again—and after that, threshing.

One farmer would own a threshing machine and go, with a crew, from farm to farm, threshing grain. There was not much machinery in those days and the noisy thresher with its wood-burning engine seemed a marvel to Earl.

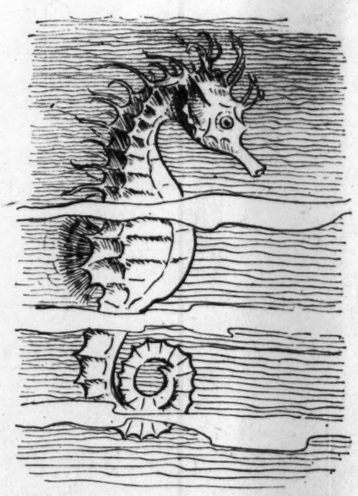
It took 12 teams to supply the thresher. When Earl was allowed to drive one it was like a first airplane flight to a modern boy. As fast as one team unloaded at the thresher another drove up. The men tried to work as much like machines as possible.

Earl's work on the team was to stand on the load and catch the bundles with a pitchfork as they were thrown up to him from the shock. He piled them as neatly as possible, for each driver tried to see who could bring in the most neatly loaded wagon.

Work came with the seasons like a program. After threshing there was the time for hauling the grain to the warehouses and after that the trip to the State Fair at Salem. Again the family took their camping outfit and fared forth. The camp grounds near the fair were filled with campers from all up and down the Willamette Valley.

As soon as the gates were open in the morning Earl went in and straight to the sheds where the stock was kept. One would think that he had had enough of horses and cows and sheep, hens, geese, turkeys and ducks at home. But, no, these were the things he liked best at the fair. And who would care to ride wooden horses of the merry-go-round when there were real horses to see! On the way to the horses he might stop for a few minutes to watch a taffy-pulling machine, but that was all.

Draught horses, trotting horses, pacers, saddle horses, single driving horses and matched teams, Earl admired them all. When he grew up, he planned to own a handsome pair of matched dapple grays. All through the years ahead he saw himself driving this splendid teams of grays. Instead he drives a car. But he will tell you that no matter how many cylinders there are in it, no car can compare with a matched team of dapple grays.



DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sea Horse

My Watch

I have a watch—it really runs—
It is my very own.
It looks exactly like the kind
You have when you are grown.

And if it runs a little fast,
Or if a little slow,
I do not mind—I am so glad
To think my watch will go!

It's twice as big as Father's is.
I've had it now a week.
I hear it ticking all the time—
It almost seems to speak.

I wind it often in the day,
And every single night—
Once, when I looked to see the time
It was exactly right!

FLOURNOY STEVENS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Keystone-Underwood

A TURTLE RACE AT THE LONDON ZOO

Slow and Steady Wins.

Boys and girls at the London Zoo the other day took part in a fine race in the corner of the Gardens reserved for the Turtle family.

The warm weather had made the funny, heavy fellows quite brisk, and when the starter said "Go!" off went the turtles on the tips of their flippers, rocking and lurching from side to side so that it was quite difficult for the riders to keep on the slippery shells; and one of them actually came off before the race was over.

I am not sure if even the warm sun could have induced the turtles to hurry themselves had it not been for tempting morsels of banana dangling from the end of sticks just in front of their noses, and no turtle in the world can resist a banana.

In the picture you see a young rider allowing his mount to eat the banana as a reward for winning the race.

A Visit to the Shedd Aquarium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO

ONE DAY Auntie invited Betty and Benny to visit the Shedd Aquarium. The first fish that they wanted to see was the sea cow because he was so big and odd looking. He weighed over five hundred pounds and was gray, much the color of a dirigible.

"What do you suppose a sea cow eats?" asked the curator.

"Why, grass, of course," answered Betty and Benny.

"Right," answered the curator. "At first we used to have fresh grass shipped up every day from Florida but now it eats water hyacinths and the prairie grass that grows around here."

Next to the sea cow were some playful little seal puppies with the brightest brown eyes. They love to swim on their backs and are champions at this sport, the curator said. Benny decided that he was going to learn to swim on his back, it looked so easy.

In another tank were the sea horses. They were about three inches long and had heads that looked just like horses. They have prehensile tails, which is very unusual for fish, the children were told. They sat up straight in the water and moved along by means of little fins that whizzed ever so fast. In this tank was a sea whip tree. It has no leaves but the branches and twigs are hollow. The little sea horses played around on this much as monkeys do on a tree.

Some fish hardly move at all. The sea anemone was one of these. Betty thought it must take him a long time to eat his dinner and the curator said that this was so. He really looked more like a queer flower than a fish.

It was more fun watching the sea robin. Aunty said she thought he was very graceful and that he moved through the water with a beautiful rhythm as if he were dancing. The curator said that was because of his wide fins which looked like lovely fluted wings when he opened them out.

* * *

Some fish can walk, Betty and Benny found out. There were some climbing perch that came all the way from India. Sometimes the streams dry up in that country so that the fish have to go in search of new rivers to live in. That is how they came to learn to walk on dry land. They always go home hunting at night, and they come out of the water and take a walk just for the fun of it.

It also surprised Betty and Benny to find out that some fish can make a noise. They stopped quite a long time at the croakers' tank hoping to hear them croak. If they started croaking it would make the whole railing vibrate, the curator told them.

"I've heard drum fish booming," said the curator.

"My, my!" cried Benny, his eyes round with excitement, "fish can do many more things than you think they can do."

"Yes," answered Betty, "and just see all the colors they are!"

"Those are blue parrots," answered

DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Member of the Goldfish Family

their friend, "and this one is my favorite in the whole aquarium. His name is Rock Beauty."

He was black and yellow with just a splash of red. Auntie liked him too, but Benny and Betty liked Hawkes Bill Turtle better.

"Hawkes Bill is a salt water turtle," the curator said. "We get tortoise shell from the house on his back."

Betty thought he looked much like the Mock Turtle in her "Alice" book. Benny asked how much salt they put in the water for him.

"Oh, we brought the salt water up from Florida," said the curator, "one million gallons of it, in one hundred and sixty tank cars."

* * *

Every minute things were getting more interesting, the children thought. Auntie said it was very kind of people to take so much pains in order that boys and girls, and grown ups, too, can get better acquainted with their friends the fish.

"That's so," answered the curator. "People love to come here; there are about 2000 visitors every month. This aquarium is the gift of Mr. John G. Shedd, who donated $3,000,000 to the people of Chicago for a great aquarium. According to law, school children are always admitted free."

"When do you feed the fish?" asked Benny.

"Twice a week, except the sea cow. He gets his dinner every day. There are two kitchens in the basement and there are forty attendents whose business it is to see to it that the fish are always in clover."

"Oh, look, look!" cried Betty who had run ahead while the curator was talking. "See the funny fish with feathers!"

"That's a lion fish. He came all the way from Samoa, traveled over 12,000 miles to get here. Those really aren't feathers, although they look like them. They are spines. Everyone likes him. He is one of the big attractions in the aquarium."

As the fish faced them he looked like a great moth with beautiful, feathery outstretched wings.

Next they visited the octagon room which is built to represent a Japanese courtyard and is lighted by eight large lanterns, each on a bamboo post. This room is always kept at a certain temperature. In it are 65 smaller tanks in which tiny tropical fish live. In the center is a "kiosk" with tanks for goldfish.

In this room also there were some guppies (which rhymes with puppies). Auntie said it is quite a fad among grown-ups to raise these little fellows. There were some top-minnows, too, the smallest fish in the aquarium, the curator said.

"They wouldn't show up much against that sea cow, I guess," said Benny.

"They're not so big, but they're pretty," said Betty.

Then it was time to go home.

"Oh my, oh my!" cried Betty, "there are so many things that we know that we didn't know before we came!"

"And many more to know," answered the curator smiling. "Every time I stop at a tank to look at the fish I seem to see something I didn't know before."

"Are there more things to see?" asked Benny.

"Yes, there's the mud puppy and the Japanese salamander, and the hermit crab and the glass fish and the corals and ever so many more things that are interesting."

"We'll come again," cried Betty and Benny waving good-by. "Thank you so much for telling us everything.

"There is much more to a fish than just a fish," said Betty as she skipped down the steps holding on to Auntie's hand.

"I should say there is!" agreed Benny.

C. S.

DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Climbing Perch

Good Fairies

"DADDY, do you believe in fairies?" asked Maurice one morning at the breakfast table.

"Well," answered Mr. Martin, with a twinkle in his eye, "I think there must be good fairies living right here in our house, for I find my slippers by my easy chair every evening, and the paper by my plate every morning."

Mother smiled, and said, "Someone picks up the books and papers in the living room every morning, dusts, empties the waste basket and sometimes sweeps the steps. Last night I found a bouquet of wild flowers on the tea table and some fairy with very tiny feet had been weeding my pansy bed."

Dorothy laughed and clapped her hands. "It must be good fairies," she said.

"'Dood fairies," echoed baby Don, nodding his curly head.

"Don tells me that a good fairy helps him dress, every morning," said Mr. Martin.

"Dood fairy helps me dwess," chirped little Don.

After breakfast, Mrs. Martin went upstairs to write a note to Grandma and when she came down, she found the breakfast table cleared and the dishes neatly stacked in the sink.

"My good fairy has been here again," she said. "How I wish I could see and thank him."

"Oh no, Mother," answered Maurice, "fairies don't want to be thanked, and you never see them."

The next afternoon, Mrs. Martin thought she would take a little nap before Maurice came home from school. Dorothy and Don had gone to spend the day with Aunt Jean and the house seemed very quiet.

Mrs. Martin did not know how long she had been asleep. She had been dreaming about fairies, three of them, and strange to say they looked like Maurice, Dorothy and little Don.

One fairy with golden hair and merry blue eyes tiptoed up softly and laid a white rose on her pillow. Mrs. Martin sat up and rubbed her eyes. She wasn't dreaming now, she clasped the fairy in her arms.

"Why, it must be my good fairy!" she exclaimed. "At last I have a chance to thank him. How sweet of you to bring the white rose!"

Maurice smiled happily. "I didn't mean to let you see me. It is a game I made up to amuse the children. I am the good fairy and they are my helpers. Please don't say anything to Dorothy and Don," he added earnestly, "it might spoil the game for them."

"No dear, answered Mother, smiling, "I won't tell anyone. It is a lovely game, and I am proud to be the mother of three good fairies!"

Mail Bag

Detroit, Michigan

Dear Sponge and Buzzy:

We felines are not to be outdone by the dog family! I am tired of reading so many nice letters to Snubs from his friends and I have made up my mind, right now, that we are not going to sit in the background while our friends seem to have so much to say.

My little master picked me up on the street one day last winter and brought me home. He said I was so pretty he knew that I must be loving and good too. At first he locked me up in the basement for a few days, because he thought I would not be welcome and would cause his mother work and trouble. Gradually he let me upstairs to the second floor, where he lives. My, how I love to play with balls of paper and with a big spool tied to a string!

Don't you like the story of Little Cat and Dog Wow that appears in the Monitor once in a great while? My master reads them all to me and always wants to know when another adventurous story about them is to appear. He is always so anxious to know the adventure part and cannot wait until the end. Then, again, he likes the story of Emaline and Susabet, those two wonderful hens. There do not seem to be many hens like them. My master also likes Roger P. Scroggins, that great Boston Common squirrel and his bird and turtle friends.

Well, I must stop as this letter is getting entirely too long. Purringly yours

Felix the Cat.

P. S.—My master would like to correspond with a little boy about his age (12) in Birmingham, England, as his father was born there, and he has grandparents and an aunt living there now.

Preston, England

Dear Editor:

I am writing to tell you how I enjoy reading the Children's Page. I liked the story called "Holidays in Hungary." It was very interesting. I am visiting the Royal Lancaster Agricultural Show. The horses interested me most. I love horses. All the time I was looking at them I kept picking grass up and giving it to them. I am writing this letter at the Christian Science Rest Room. I think the people here are very kind to have such a pleasant room for us to use. I must finish now as someone else is waiting to write a letter. So good-by for the present. Peggy C.

Kalamazoo, Michigan

Dear Editor:

I am a boy 10 years old, and should like some letters from anyone my age, especially from China, India, Japan, Europe, and the British Commonwealth.

Everyone calls me a bookworm because I am always curled in a chair reading a book. I should be delighted to have boys in foreign lands send me their alphabet and the pronunciation. My hobby is collecting stamps. I wish boys in foreign countries would exchange with me.

Gordon S.

The following would like to receive letters:

GIRLS

Allis Patience S. (6), Gary, Ind.
Mary D. (8), Rochester, Penna.
Janet H. (9), Middleport, Ohio.
Margaret Van H. (9), Oakland, Calif.—Especially from Japan.
Morlyn Jane T., Oakland, Calif.—Especially from England.
Shirley P., Oakland, Calif.—Especially from Germany.

BOYS

Phil M. (10), Larchmont, N. Y.—Interested in electricity, airplanes and water craft.
Kenneth B. (11), Colton, Ohio—Especially from foreign lands.

The Editor wishes to thank the following for their letters:

Lillian P., Preston, England.
Murrel R., Alhambra, Calif.

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1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

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KEEPING UP-TO-DATE

You can add considerably to your knowledge of kitchen management by reading the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. For instance, you may come across recipes for interesting dishes to serve on hot August days. Or you may find news of the latest ideas in iced drinks, picnic accessories and kitchen conveniences. You will also note that helpful shopping information is given in the advertisements of local stores in many hundred cities throughout the world.

THE HOME FORUM

The Balanced Ledger

FOR a week there had been brazen weather. Corn curled tight, and the broad leaves of squash vines drooped like limp green cloaks. But on this morning the earth seemed drab, there was a gathering film of cloud in the upper air, and the temper of the hot southwest wind changed slowly through the day. In the afternoon it brought a distant mutter of thunder, and I went up to the backfield, beyond the orchard, to cultivate my dozen rows of corn before the rain came.

One is always tempted to linger here. Beyond the stone wall is the ten-acre hayfield of my neighbor, beyond that a stone house set in low orchards, and further still are oak woods climbing the slope that dips again toward Chabboquasset. There is richness and promise here when the sun swings up over this broad field, fullness and warmth at noon, and at evening a breathless loveliness of quiet and plenty. For then the low sun slants over our tall maples in a wash of amber light, and the wise bees, making the most of these last hours of daylight, speed past our shaded garden and are gone like small golden bullets over this still sun-drenched field.

But now, through the thick dust that powdered the tall corn, this field was a spread of dull yellow stubble. Earlier in the week I had heard the mower droning here, its clatter growing and dwindling as it made the rounds, and later the voices of my neighbor and his hired man getting in the hay. An odd pair they made, quiet, tow-headed Lee, wise in modern methods, and old Joe Farnsworth, lean, Indian-straight, almost the last of the Jaalam farm hands. They worked well together; Lee was young and tireless, and Joe was whipcord and rawhide. But between them there was a hidden and quiet conflict, for Joe was "sot" and sniffed at modern ways, and it was often a question which was master. Still, they got through the work famously, and now this broad hayfield was bare and swept, save for banked yellow windrows at the further end.

Beyond the hills there was again that rumble of thunder, and as the drifting dust cloud settled, I saw my neighbor's team come down the lane from the barn and make toward these windrows. We still use barter in Jaalam; Lee had sprayed my trees, bordering his orchard, and here was my chance to even the balance. And I dropped over the wall, went across the yellow stubble.

"Got an extra fork, Lee?"

"Guess so."

Lee nodded his sun-bleached thatch toward one windrow; I took it and he took the other. Joe looped his lines over the front stakes and the first great forkfuls of fragrance swished into place.

This was part of the infinite variety of Jaalam. It is never dull. At one moment you are fathoms deep in a steady current; at the next you are plunged into unexpected rapids. I had thought to cultivate, then to pick string beans until the rain came. And here was this breathless race to get in the last of the hay. We switched the windrows into cocks, then thrust deep; the loads rose with that smooth, swinging leverage of fork and back and arms which to master and use instinctively you must be farm-born. You glimpsed Joe's lean, blue-overalled legs under your fragrant load, and you swung it where his fork pointed. Then a swift rolling, another forkful.

"One load, Lee?"

Joe gave decision from the skies. "Too much. Take two."

His bare feet trod the hay, mounting invisible stairs; his autocratic trident pointed; he chirruped, and the team moved ahead, stopped at his call. We swung at the field's end, headed barnward between another pair of windrows. We were no longer dropping loads as Joe indicated, but thrusting up over the swell of the load, pulling back only when his fork caught hold. One tasted salt sweat. Hay dust on neck and arms was no longer dry.

Joe said: "That makes it," and came up with reins taut. The smooth mounded load swayed up the lane through the orchard, and we trotted after, cut through the cow tie-up, scrambled to the mow as hooves thundered on the barn floor. There was a wave of dusk, then sudden light again as the load brushed through the great barn door. The first forkful came pitching upward.

Lee cleared, I stowed away under the eaves. Hay dust thickened, the heat was palpable, the trickle of water on ribs and chest a growing film. And the hay rose in a steady pulsating stream; there seemed scarcely an interval between the great forkfuls. Here was sheer artistry, of memory combined with whipcord and steel muscles; Joe remembered the stowing of each forkful, picked it cleanly from its bed, sent it aloft in a smooth swinging arc. Lee swept it back; I caught the gleam of his grin and stowed desperately. Our combined ages but barely exceeded Joe's, and he meant to swamp us, if he could. And in truth we were all but inundated when his fork clattered on the wagon bed.

We dropped, clung to stakes as he backed out. Thunder rolled in the southwest, and the valley was dark as Joe swung the team about the barn corner, his flat back wet and blue, balanced like a charioteer on his bare feet. Apple boughs swished past. One gulped deep breaths of this sudden sweet coolness and had the impulse to sing, to rest flat-footed on the bouncing wagon bed and let sound roll forth. But this was Jaalam, in New England. One sings soberly and inwardly.

Thunder rolled again. Somewhere across the dark western hills a white wall of rain was racing toward us.

Lee cocked an eye aloft. "I do' know," he said.

"We'll make it," Joe flung over his shoulder.

There was blackness overhead, gold underfoot. Lee's left eyelid quivered as we dropped off.

"Tight squeeze. Keep 'em moving, Joe."

The horses moved steadily, no longer sauntering and stopping at Joe's word. And we no longer made even a pretense of cocking the windrows. Waves of pale gold rolled under our forks, rose in sudden crests like tripped ground swells, came down in plunging soundless surf. Joe's eyes narrowed as he saw our intent. He managed the first great loads, then lost ground as the waves came thicker and the tide of hay rose about him. Beyond the wet brown backs of the team, as we plunged ahead, Lee grinned with a sudden flash of white teeth. We lifted together. Joe vanished, bobbed up blue against the black sky, caught in a cross sea. We turned barnward again, the load sagging lopsidedly, Joe still struggling up those invisible stairs. He was waist-deep, and still the team plodded, and still the great loads rose and plunged down. He was all but engulfed; he swam, his blue arms clawing. A sudden wind bent the apple trees, flawed their darkness with the twisted undersides of leaves. Joe saw it, and went down like a diver, rose with the reins.

"Hi-yi!" he yelled.

We flung last forkfuls at the leaping load, watched it sway and lurch up the lane, wind-swept wisps of hay whisking from it. Joe rode it as one rides a surf board, leaning perilously as it lurched; he was raked by apple boughs, whipped by wind, and his blue shirt tail fluttered in a spindrift of hay. The wall of wind, marching before the rain, was cool and wet; Lee flirted sweat from his forehead; our eyes met and we sobbed with helpless laughter, leaning on our forks as Joe left a great swatch of hay on a gatepost and jounced around the barn corner.

Then we cocked up the last few yards of windrow and went soberly toward the barn as the first drops came. Dust spun from the hay-littered lane; the apple leaves quivered; we ran across the barnyard through a sudden pounding deluge. Joe had unhitched the team, and cows turned placid brown eyes toward us as we pressed past the sway-backed load on the barn floor. We looked out contentedly from the barn door, sheltered and dry under these dark, hand-hewn timbers, pinned and braced and mortised, their stout pillars rising through the shadowy mow to the broad boards of the roof. White rain filled the valley bowl and drummed on the drive; spouts gurgled from full throats, and Joe came on soundless feet to join us. Again Lee's eyelid flicked faintly.

"Ready to pitch off, Joe?"

Joe's china-blue eyes twinkled; he scratched a grizzled jaw.

"I guess," he said impassively, "we'll use the hoss fork on that load."

"Right. But if you hadn't pitched the first load, we'd have lost this one." That was all; that account was balanced. "Good rain, and just when we need it. We'll have to spray again tomorrow, though. And," he told me, "we'll switch a drop or two over those trees of yours."

So we started a fresh page.

DANIEL CHASE.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

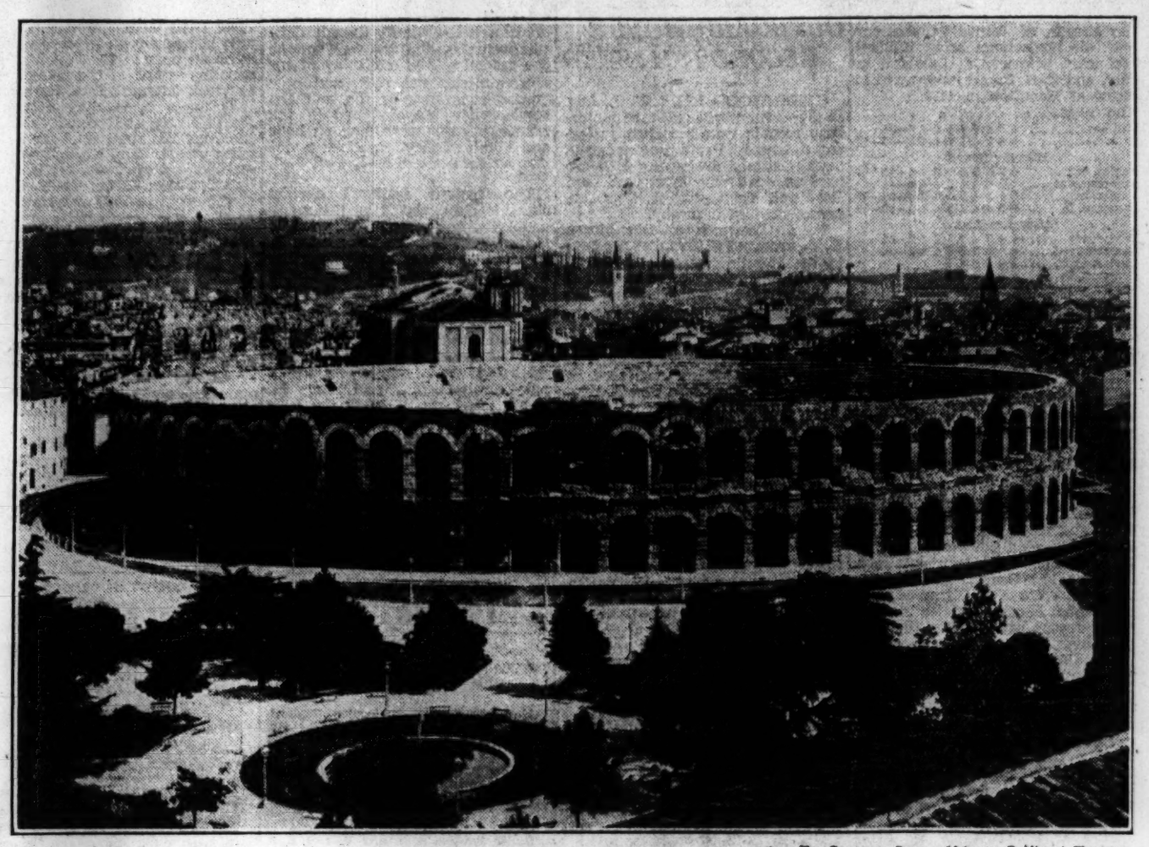
In the Path of the Lemonade Vendor

In this little street of the money-changers, there was an old silversmith's shop where I had bought a gypsy necklace made from Turkish coins and a large pendant of a coin irregularly round—a strange piece, fascinating with its primitive tracery of design. Looking up this piece later, I found it to be Persian—of the fifth century. Its face bore a crude profile of the crowned and fiercely bearded ruler of that time. And the old silversmith himself, who was likewise bearded, might easily have passed for another Solomon.

One day, while loitering in one of the small and rarely available patches of shade of the market place, I followed the course of an old vendor of lemonade. He wore a great red turban and a scant apron, and carried two bulbous pitchers with long necks and slender spouts. They were tinned to look like silver and sparkled in the sunlight. One pitcher contained water with which he first rinsed his tin cup before pouring a creamy sort of lemonade for his customer. He had stopped beside the display of pottery—glazed jars and crocks of green and yellow, spread about the squatting figure of the turbaned potter. As the old vendor moved slowly about, offering his lemonade, I recognized the twenty-five para piece, about half a cent, as the price of a drink. At the slow rate of demand from customers, I should say he must be content with thirty to forty cents as receipts for a busy day.

He stopped to pass the time of day at one fruit stand and another and exchange his greetings with the baker, the shoemaker, and the tinker who travels around mending pots and pans and broken crockery. With the latter he paused to chat for a while. The tinker looked at the lemonade man's tin cup and they moved into a shady corner, where he added a drop of solder, strengthening the weakened handle. Bundling up his pack again, he took a generous drink of lemonade in exchange, and they went their ways, each hawking his wares. . . .

Mingling with the turbaned Turks, are Bosnians, in pointed astrakhan caps and wide-sleeved shirts of white homespun linen, flaring away at the neck in starched frills that seem strangely incongruous, contrasting with the swarthy tan and heavy moustaches of the wearers. These fellows wear wide sashes of vermilion or emerald-green and dark homespun breeches and have fancy color designs woven into the cuffs of their socks, showing above their turned-up pointed sandals. Not infrequently the shout of one of these men is the warning to make way for a string of shaggy pack ponies following him through the market place and into one of the roads leading up the mountains or along the valley.—LESTER G. HORNBY, in "Balkan Sketches, an Artist's Wanderings in the Kingdom of the Serbs."



The Great Amphitheater at Verona, Italy

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Alinari, Florence

"He that hath"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"HE that hath, to him shall be given: and he that hath not, from him shall be taken even that which he hath," is a statement of the master Christian. This saying was somewhat of a puzzle to many students until they were enlightened by Christian Science, which turns thought away from the contemplation of material things as real, and enables one to utilize in all walks of life what Mrs. Eddy terms "the imperishable things of Spirit" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 21).

The importance of the above Bible text must have impressed Christ Jesus' followers, for it is quoted in three of the Gospels. And Jesus' words clearly interpret the rule. He said, "He that hath my commandments, and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me: and he that loveth me shall be loved of my Father, and I will love him, and will manifest myself to him;" and, "All things that the Father hath are mine." Nothing need be taken from this full concept of Love.

An outstanding command of Jesus, which includes all the others, is, "This is my commandment, That ye love one another, as I have loved you." The Master claimed no material possessions, yet he had always whatever he needed, whether it was food, shelter, money, or understanding; and he gave freely and admonished his followers to do likewise. He was ever about his Father's business. Jesus' life was a veritable epitome of unselfish devotion, humility, courage, and graciousness. These, then, are some of the spiritual qualities which endure. Out of the fullness of his enlightened human experience Paul declared, "The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance: against such there is no law."

Many who have found it a problem to meet each day's need, whether of health, comfort, or money, have profited greatly by employing the method of right thinking unfolded in Christian Science. Many seeking employment have found right positions by resolutely holding thought to this standard of true qualities. For instance, "he that hath" humility will cheerfully and willingly perform such tasks as are at hand; "he that hath" patience will continue in well-doing until his efforts are fruitful; "he that hath" courage will press on despite seemingly overwhelming odds; "he that hath" self-reliance will learn through Christian Science that his true self reflects divine Principle, and that all "that the Father hath" is his to use constructively; and "he that hath" love in his heart continually cannot long be kept from his full heritage.

Verily, "love is the fulfilling of the law," as Paul taught. One who truly loves is always generous, courteous, unselfish, humble, and helpful. The materialist depending upon aggressiveness, and other similar characteristics, may scorn the gentle virtues. But when human will fails, as it invariably does, he must start over again from the standpoint of universal love, service, and sincerity; and he will eventually rejoice in losing the counterfeit, for the happiest and most successful is he who loves his brother as himself. He thus finds continuous opportunity to serve, and realizes generous recompense in return for his loving-kindness.

When facing a problem of supply a family of Christian Scientists determined that instead of complaining, worrying, and harassing one another, they would consistently utilize the qualities which belong irrevocably to the real man as his divine right. One found he had frequent occasion to express patience and humility, while another learned to use courage and spiritually-guided self-reliance; another found the expression of gratitude and cheerfulness to be his greatest asset. And with each helping the other, unselfishly bearing another's burdens by looking to the one Mind instead of to personal sense for guidance, that home became such a place of harmony that material inconveniences were minimized, and at all times there was enough to meet every need. Surely this was a modern and practical application of Jesus' admonition, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

Let us refuse to be dismayed by material seeming. The loving Father, who made all things good, can and does maintain his own universe in perfect harmony. Let us not be deceived by any popular misconception; rather, let us rejoice in the assurance of God's ever present goodness. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 307) Mrs. Eddy writes: "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for to-morrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment." Does not most of the stress and strain come from doubting, and asking for tomorrow? In reality, tomorrow never comes; and every day is God's day.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

"Five Hundred Faces"

That the School songs even have an effect on people in no way connected with the School is beyond dispute. I met last year a lady who had a son at Eton. She had recently for the first time in her life, been to a Harrow School Concert and she told me, in all seriousness, that had that experience been hers before her son was booked for Eton she would have sent him to the School on the Hill instead. The particular song which was responsible for making so deep an impression on one whose surrounding atmosphere had always been Etonian was "Five hundred faces." For the benefit of those unhappy beings to whom a Harrow School Concert is still an uncut book, the following brief outline of this remarkable song may be given.

A small boy in his first term advances tremulously to the edge of the platform. If no boy in his first term is to be found equal to the exigencies of the song, it is not given, for with any more mature soloist, the whole point of the song would be lost. The small boy, then, advances and gazes nervously over the top of his music at the "five hundred faces" which are supposed to confront him. As a matter of fact, he confronts no less than double that number, for the song was written in days when the School was smaller and far less accessible by train to old Harrovians and their feminine adjuncts than it is today. However, the words remain unchanged and the idea is that the small boy confronts five hundred of his schoolfellows and pours forth a tale of woe which is conjured up by the sight of them, and in regard to which he does not look for any sympathy from the five hundred faces. In a thin tremulous pipe, then, he sings the first verse.

"Five hundred faces, and all so strange,
Life in front of me, home behind;
I feel like a waif before the wind,
Tossed on an ocean of shock and change."

Then in a full bass roar, the rest of the School and all the old Harrovians meet his plaint with the answering challenge:

"But the time will come as the years roll by
When your heart will thrill
At the thought of the Hill,
And the day when you came so strange and shy,
And the day when you came so strange and shy."

A number of verses follow, in which the small boy pours forth his varying tale of woe; first it is the early rise in the mornings, then the School lessons, and then the compulsory football, and to each plaint as it arises, the thousand faces shout forth their answering retort which varies according to the nature of the complaint. . . .

However, without knowledge of the two tunes—the little boy's tune and the chorus tune—it is impossible to get anything like a correct idea of the general effect, and anyone wishing to realise the full power of the song must take off the black tie with the pale blue stripe and go down and hear it sung.—LORD ERNEST HAMILTON, in "Old Days and New."

THE celebrated Amphitheater of Verona, erected probably in the early years of the Christian era, remains one of the famous monuments of antiquity. Its size and splendor point to the important place which the city of Verona must have held in the Roman epoch.

The vast blocks of stone of which it was built were quarried in the mountains near Verona; and so solid was the construction that it has resisted the attacks of invading Huns and Goths, the efforts of Theodoric to destroy it, as well as the passing of time. The fabric is, after some seventeen centuries, still wonderfully preserved. The forty-three tiers of seats of gray or reddish-yellow limestone, capable of seating some twenty thousand spectators, have been repeatedly restored since the close of the sixteenth century, and an inscription on the second story commemorates the visit, in 1805, of Napoleon I, by whose orders extensive restorations were carried out.

Many strange spectacles have drawn people to throng that vast arena! Gladiatorial contests, tournaments, festivals and pageants have come and gone here; great historic figures, Roman emperors, barbaric invaders, poets, dukes, men of all nations and periods, have passed in and out under the archways, have occupied the seats.

Here, for example, Napoleon was present at a public spectacle on July 16, 1805. Here came Goethe in September, 1786, finding in Verona his first view of any of the great monuments of antiquity, and describing in his letters how he "walked at sunset upon the margin of the crater-like amphitheater enjoying the splendid prospect over the town and surrounding country." His one regret was that he could not see the immense building filled with spectators and thus serving its rightful purpose. Here, in the city of the Montagues and Capulets, Eleonora Duse, on her fourteenth birthday, played Juliet, "in the light of a few lanterns," and so began her great career.

The Pine Tree

I know a hill where a pine tree stands,
A Norway pine from storm-swept lands,
With sturdy branches stretched to the wind
And ballast roots, all intertwined,
And a heart that is lifted when storms sweep past
And the sky is black and overcast.

For it loves life best when the clouds hang low
And it sings with its branches, to and fro,
For it fears no wind, no storm that blows,
Not the pelt of hail, nor the Winter snows,
For the pine tree's heart is keyed to the sky
And strong-breasted birds with their wheeling cry!

EMILY C. SOWERBY.

„Zoo wie heeft"

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

„WANT zoo wie heeft, dien zal gegeven worden; en wie niet heeft, van dien zal genomen worden ook wat hij heeft", zijn de woorden van den Christen Meester. Dit gezegde heeft velen zijner volgelingen raadselachtig geschenen, totdat het licht van Christian Science voor hen opging, waardoor de gedachte weerhouden wordt, stoffelijke dingen als werkelijk te beschouwen en de mensch in staat wordt gesteld in alle levensomstandigheden te benutten, hetgeen Mrs. Eddy omschrijft als „de onvergankelijke dingen des Geestes" (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, blz. 21).

De volgelingen van Christus Jezus moeten onder den indruk gekomen zijn van de belangrijkheid van den hierboven aangehaalden Bijbeltekst, want deze komt in drie der Evangeliën voor. En Jezus' woorden geven eene duidelijke verklaring van den regel. Hij heeft gezegd: „Die mijne geboden heeft en ze bewaart, die is het die mij liefheeft; en die mij liefheeft, zal van mijnen Vader geliefd worden; en ik zal hem liefhebben, en ik zal mijzelven aan hem openbaren;" en ook zeide hij: „Al wat de Vader heeft, is mijne". Aan dit volle besef van Liefde kan niets ontnomen worden.

Een belangrijk gebod van Jezus, dat al de andere insluit, is: „Dit is mijn gebod, dat gij elkander liefhebt, gelijkerwijs ik u liefgehad heb". De Meester maakte geen aanspraak op stoffelijke bezittingen, toch had hij immer al hetgeen hij noodig had, hetzij voedsel, een onderdak, geld, of begrijpen, en hij gaf vrijelijk en vermaande zijnen volgelingen desgelijks te doen. Hij was altijd in de dingen zijns Vaders. Jezus' leven was de waarachtige samenvatting van onzelfzuchtige toewijding, ootmoed, moed en beminnelijkheid. Dit, dan, zijn eenige van de geestelijke eigenschappen, welke blijvend zijn. Vanuit de volheid zijner verlichte, menschelijke ervaring, verklaarde Paulus: „De vrucht des Geestes is liefde, blijdschap, vrede, lankmoedigheid, goedertierenheid, goedheid, geloof, zachtmoedigheid, matigheid. Tegen de zoodanigen is de wet niet."

Velen voor wie het een vraagstuk scheen de voorziening te vinden voor hetgeen iederen dag noodig is, hetzij gezondheid, verzorging of geldmiddelen,—hebben veel hulp gevonden door de methode van juist te denken, in Christian Science ontvouwd, te gebruiken. Vele werkzoekenden hebben eene goede plaats gevonden door de gedachte onvervaard gericht te houden op dezen standaard van ware eigenschappen. Bijvoorbeeld, „zoo wie heeft" ootmoed, zal vreugdevol en gewillig iedere taak, voor welke hij te staan komt, vervullen; „zoo wie heeft" geduld, zal volharden in het goede te doen, totdat zijne pogingen vrucht dragen; „zoo wie heeft" moed, zal verder streven zelfs in het aangezicht van schijnbare overweldigende bezwaren; „zoo wie heeft" zelf-vertrouwen, zal door Christian Science leeren, dat zijn ware „ik" het goddelijk Beginsel weerspiegelt, en dat „al wat de Vader heeft", door hem op opbouwende wijze gebruikt kan worden, en „zoo wie heeft" bij voortduring liefde in zijn hart, aan hem kan zijn volle erfdeel niet lang onthouden blijven.

Inderdaad, „zoo is dan de liefde de vervulling der wet", gelijk Paulus leerde. Hij die waarlijk liefheeft, is immer mild, vriendelijk, onzelfzuchtig, nederig en hulpvaardig. De materialist die zijne kracht zoekt in strijden en andere soortgelijke eigenschappen, zal de teedere deugden mogelijk versmaden. Maar faalt menschelijke wil,—en dat doet het steeds—, zoo moet hij opnieuw beginnen, en wel vanuit het standpunt van universeele liefde, hulpvaardigheid en oprechtheid, en zal hij ten slotte met vreugde het onechte los laten; die mensch toch is het gelukkigst en bereikt het meest, die zijnen broeder liefheeft als zichzelven. Zoodoende vindt hij voortdurend gelegenheid tot dienen en ziet hij zijne liefde rijkelijk beloond.

Een gezin, uit Christian Scientisten bestaande, dat zich voor het vraagstuk van voorziening geplaatst zag, besloot, in plaats van te klagen, te tobben en elkander het leven moeilijk te maken, ieder persoonlijk voortdurend die eigenschappen te gebruiken, welke den werkelijken mensch als zijn goddelijk recht onherroepelijk toebehooren. Een hunner kwam tot de ontdekking, dat hij veelvuldig gelegenheid had uiting te geven aan geduld en ootmoed, terwijl een ander leerde moed en geestelijk-geleid zelfvertrouwen te gebruiken; een derde ging inzien dat dankbaarheid en opgewektheid zijn grootste bezit uitmaakten. En waar zij allen elkander hielpen, onzelfzuchtig elkanders lasten droegen en zich door het ééne Gemoed in plaats van door den stoffelijken zin lieten leiden, werd dat huis eene zoodanige stede van harmonie, dat stoffelijk ongemak tot een minimum beperkt bleef, en er te allen tijde genoeg was om in iederen nood te voorzien. Dit was voorzeker eene moderne en practische toepassing van Jezus' vermaning: „Zoekt eerst het Koninkrijk Gods en zijne gerechtigheid, en alle deze dingen zullen u toegeworpen worden".

Laat ons er tegen waken, ons door den stoffelijken schijn te laten verontrusten. De liefdevolle Vader, die alle dingen goed schiep, kan zijn eigen heelal in volmaakte harmonie in stand houden, en Hij doet het ook. Wij moeten ons niet in de war laten brengen door algemeen verspreide misvattingen; laten wij ons liever verblijden in de verzekerdheid van Gods immer tegenwoordige goedheid. In *Miscellaneous Writings* (blz. 307) schrijft Mrs. Eddy: „God geeft u Zijne geestelijke ideeën, en op hare beurt geven zij u dagelijksche voorziening. Vraag nooit voor den dag van morgen; het is genoeg dat goddelijke Liefde eene immer-tegenwoordige hulp is; en als gij wacht, nimmer twijfelend, zult gij ieder oogenblik alles krijgen wat gij van noode hebt." Zijn niet twijfel en het vragen voor den dag van morgen de oorzaak van de meeste spanning en zorg? In werkelijkheid is het nooit „morgen", en elke dag is een dag Gods.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande literatuur over de Christelijke Wetenschap (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgevers Genootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Isaac and Archibald

At the end of an hour's walking after that
The cottage of old Archibald appeared.
Little and white and high on a smooth round hill
It stood, with hackmatacks and apple-trees
Before it, and a big barn-roof beyond;
And over the place—trees, house, fields and all—
Hovered an air of still simplicity
And a fragrance of old summers—the old style
That lives the while it passes. I dare say
That I was lightly conscious of all this
When Isaac, of a sudden, stopped himself,
And for the long, first quarter of a minute
Gazed with incredulous eyes, forgetful quite
Of breezes and of me and of all else
Under the scorching sun but a smooth-cut field,
Faint yellow in the distance. I was young.
But there were a few things that I could see,
And this was one of them. "Well, well," said he;
And "Archibald will be surprised, I think,"
Said I. But all my childhood subtlety
Was lost on Isaac, for he strode along
Like something out of Homer—powerful
And awful on the wayside, so I thought.
Also I thought how good it was to be
So near the end of my short-legged endeavor
To keep the pace with Isaac for five miles.

Hardly had we turned in from the main road
When Archibald, with one hand on his back
And the other clutching his huge-headed cane,
Came limping down to meet us.—"Well! well! well!"
Said he; and then he looked at my red face,
All streaked with dust and sweat, and shook my hand,
And said it must have been a right smart walk
That we had had that day from Tilbury Town.—
"Magnificent," said Isaac; and he told
About the beautiful west wind there was
Which cooled and clarified the atmosphere.
"You must have made it with your legs, I guess,"
Said Archibald; and Isaac humored him
With one of those infrequent smiles of his
Which he kept in reserve, apparently,
For Archibald alone.

—EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON, from "Isaac and Archibald," in "Collected Poems."

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OLYMPICS END WITH U.S. CREW WINNING 8-OAR

Final Events in Various Sports Well Distributed Among Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 15—The Olympic games are closed. One hundred thousand persons saw the final ceremonies yesterday as dusk settled down over the Olympic Stadium and the giant torch, which had been flaming continuously for 16 days was extinguished.

The flags of 38 participating nations were paraded upon the field as Count Baillet-Latour, president of the International Olympic Committee, pronounced the contests officially concluded and called upon the youth of the world to reassemble at Berlin four years hence to celebrate the XIth Olympiad.

After sensational victories in three branches of sport Saturday, the closing of the games brought to a sudden conclusion a long series of record-breaking performances.

The last major athletic event saw the University of California eight-oar crew, rowing for the United States, sweep to victory over the blue-sweatered eight that represented Italy. Some measured the margin of California's victory in inches; others said it was a yard. But everyone acclaimed the race one of the greatest in the annals of Olympic sport, for not only did Italy press the victors every inch of the way down the 2000-meter lagoon, but Canada and the Cambridge eight of Great Britain threatened the two leaders from the starting spurt right down to the home stretch.

One of Greatest Races

The race between these four finalists in the eight-oar competition climaxed Saturday's program at the Olympic marine stadium at Long Beach and was witnessed by more than 50,000 people.

Two other matches were held to determine Olympic champions. In the four oars without coxswain Great Britain continued an unbroken line of Olympic victories, while the United States again won the double sculls.

The race between the eight oars was delayed several minutes when Canada had difficulty in adjusting its position in Lane Two. Meanwhile, the three other crews waited for the start. Soon all was ready, and the four shells left the starting line together. The Italians, following a procedure which has been used by them all week, immediately stepped their stroke up to 40, while the Americans were content with a longer, slower pull. The California crew started at 34, and, although Italy gained a quarter length lead in the first few hundred meters, Norris J. S. Graham, coxswain, refused to change the California stroke.

At 500 meters the United States had a quarter-length advantage, and were still rowing at 34, but immediately after the 500-meter post had been passed, Italy made a bid for the lead, and at 750 meters the Americans had to go to 37 to keep abreast of the flying Italians. Canada was a close third, with Great Britain three meters behind in the fourth position.

In Doubt to Last Yard

With the race half finished, the United States was leading by three yards as the four shells flashed by the 1000-meter mark. Italy was still spurting for the lead and Great Britain and Canada were waging a desperate battle for third place. Maintaining their terrific pace, Italy came abreast of the Americans at 1500 meters and the race belonged to the crew with the best finish.

Down the final stretch the four shells cut through the quiet water almost on even terms. Not more than half a length separated them all. Italy would forge ahead as its eight blades left the water after one of its fast pulls, then the Californian's bow would take the lead after the stroke of the stalwarts from Berkeley. It was just that close at the finish.

The lead had changed hands perhaps a dozen times in the last 200 meters, and the Californians crossed ahead of the Italians because their final stroke, whether planned or by chance, was timed to give the United States shell its maximum speed in the last few yards of the race.

The race for third place was almost as close, Canada winning by two feet. The official time showed that California had won by less than half a second. Its time was 6m. 37.6s.; Italy was timed in 6m. 37.8s. All four crews were less than a length apart at the finish.

The crew which manned the winning boat was composed of the following members: Winslow W. Hall, Harold W. Tower, Charles R. Chandler, Burton A. Jastram, David C. Dunlap, Duncan S. Gregg, James H. Blair, Edwin L. Salisbury and Norris G. Graham.

British Triumph in Four Oar

In the battle between the four oars without coxswain, Great Britain took an early lead and was never seriously threatened, although not much more than a length separated it from Germany, in second place, at the finish. Italy was third and the United States fourth. John C. Badcock, Jack Beresford Jr., Rowland D. George and Hugh R. A. Edwards, all veterans, were in the winning British shell.

W. E. Garrett-Gilmore and Kenneth B. Myers, sculling for the United States in the doubles, let Germany take the lead, and hold it for the first 1200 meters of the race. Then the Americans, stroking easily, pulled up even, and at 1500 meters forged into a lead which they kept on through the finish. Germany was second, two lengths behind, while Canada placed third, and fourth place went to Italy.

Japan and the United States divided honors in the closing events of the swimming competition, although the Americans were forced to call on two members of their women's team, Helene E. Madison and Lenore Kight for points to swell the United States total. That America could thus commission women to fight an Olympic battle was in sharp contrast to the custom in ancient Olympiads, when men and women of Greece competed separately.

Saturday, Miss Madison and Miss Kight earned 19 points for the United States in the 400-meter free-style, finishing far ahead of Jennie Maakal, South Africa, who was third. Both American girls broke the former world record of 5m. 31s. held by Miss Madison. The time announced Saturday was 5m. 28.5s., and consequently Miss Madison reduced her own record 2½s. in what she has announced would be her final competitive race.

Miss Kight matched the winner's efforts, stroke for stroke, all through the eight-lap race, and it was only due to a greater sprint on the part of Miss Madison in the closing meters that Miss Kight did not share the new record.

Japanese entrants dominated the finals of both the 1500-meter free-style and the 200-meter breaststroke for men. In the longer race Kusuo Kitamura won in the exceptionally fast time of 19m. 12.4s., and was closely pressed by Shozo Makino, a compatriot. Both swimmers approached the world record of 19m. 7.2s. established in 1927 by Arne Borg, and because the older of the two is not yet 17 years of age many believe that both will surpass Borg's mark in future competition. James C. Cristy, United States, was third and was followed by Noel P. Ryan, Australia. Clarence L. Crabbe, United States, and Jean Taris, France.

The 200-meter breaststroke was won by Yoshiyuki Tsuruta, Japan, in 2m. 45.4s. Reizo Koike, also of Japan, was a close second, being timed in 2m. 46.6s. Teofilo Yldefonzo, Philippine Islands, was third. Tsuruta's time was less than a second behind the recognized world record.

U. S. Dominates High Diving

The United States dominated the high diving competition, placing its three entrants in the first three places. The event was won by Harold Smith. Fractionally behind him followed Michael R. Galitzen, while Frank Kurtz, another American, was third.

In the closing events of the equestrian competition the United States won first honors in the difficult three-day test, its team composed of Maj. Harry D. Chamberlin, Capt. Edwin Y. Argo and Lieut. Earl F. Thomson defeating the Netherlands in the phase of the test that was held Saturday. The victory was the first that the United States has ever scored in the Olympic Games in this event.

Baron Takeichi Nishi, Japan, won the final equestrian event, the Prix des Nations, which was held yesterday, completing a course measuring 1050 meters, with a series of most difficult jumps placed throughout the course. There were only eight penalty marks against him. Major Chamberlin, United States, was second, with 12 penalties.

South Africa, Argentina and the United States each were twice victorious in boxing competition. Other nations whose boxers won Olympic championships were Canada and Hungary.

Closing the fencing events, George Piller, Hungary, won the individual saber championship by taking eight of his nine matches. Guilio Gaudini, Italy, with seven victories and two losses was second. The summary:

Olympic Sports Summary

By the Associated Press

SWIMMING EVENTS

1500-METER FREESTYLE—MEN

Won by Kusuo Kitamura, Japan; second, Shozo Makino, Japan; third, James C. Cristy, United States; fourth, Noel P. Ryan, Australia; fifth, Clarence L. Crabbe, United States; sixth, Jean Taris, France. Time—19m. 12.4s. (Broke Olympic record of 19m. 38.7s. set by Shozo Makino, Japan, in Olympic trials.

200-METER BREASTSTROKE—MEN

Won by Yoshiyuki Tsuruta, Japan; second, Reizo Koike, Japan; third, Teofilo Yldefonzo, Philippines; fourth, Erwin Sietas, Germany; fifth, Jikirum Adjaluddin, Philippines; sixth, Shigeo Nakagawa, Japan. Time—2m. 45.4s.

HIGH DIVING—MEN

Won by Harold Smith, United States, 124.80; Mickey Riley Galitzen, United States, 124.28, second; Frank Kurtz, United States, 121.98, third; Josef Staudinger, Austria, 103.44, fourth; Carlos Curiel, Mexico, 83.82,fifth; Jesus Albo, Mexico, 77.94, sixth; Alfred Phillips, Canada, 77.10, seventh; Hidekatsu Ishida, Japan, 75.92, eighth.

400-METER FREESTYLE—WOMEN

Won by Helene E. Madison, United States; second, Lenore Kight, United States; third, Jennie Maakal, South Africa; fourth, Margaret Cooper, Great Britain; fifth, Yvonne Godard, France; sixth, Norene Forbes, United States. Time—5m. 28.5s. (Broke world's record of 5m. 31s. set by Miss Madison, 1931, and Olympic record of 5m. 40.9s. set by Miss Kight in Olympic trials.

WATERPOLO GAME

HUNGARY		JAPAN
F. Keseru, lf		rf, Kimura
Homonnai, cf		cf, Takebayashi
Bosidaracz, rf		lf, Sakagami
Sarkany, lb		rb, Doe
A. Keseri, cb		cb, Tokito
Ivady, rb		lb, Murai
Barta, g		g, Matsumoto

Score—Hungary 16, Japan 0. Goals: Homonnai 7, F. Keseru 6, Bosidaracz 3. Referee—George Drake, U. S. A.

Eight-Oared, With Coxswain

Won by United States (Hall, Tower, Chandler, Jastram, Dunlap, Gregg, Blair and Salisbury, stroke; Graham, coxswain), 6m. 37 3-5s.; second, Italy (Cioni, Garzelli, Del Bimbo, Vestrini, Barsotti, Bracci, Balleri and Barbieri, stroke; Milani, coxswain), 6m. 37 4-5s.; third, Canada (Taylor, Boal, Thoburn, Liddell, Fry, Stanyer, Harris, Eastwood, stroke; MacDonald, coxswain), 6m. 40 2-5s.; fourth, Great Britain (Haig-Thomas, Payne, Askwirth, Sambell, Sergel, Rickett, McCowen and Luxton, stroke; Ranking, coxswain), 6m. 40 4-5s.

Four-Oared, with Coxswain

Won by Great Britain (George, Beresford, Edwards and Badcock, stroke), 6m. 53 1-5s.; second, Germany (Maier, Flinsch, Gaber and Aleiter, stroke), 7m. 3s.; third, Italy (Ghiardello, D'Este, Coesu and Provenzani, stroke), 7m. 4s.; fourth, United States (Johnson, Pierie, Mattson and McCosker, stroke), 7m. 14 1-5s.

DOUBLE SCULLS

Won by United States (W. E. Garrett-Gilmore, bow, and Kenneth B. Myers, stroke), 7m. 17 2-5s.; second, Germany (Gerhard Boetzelen and Herbert Butz), 7m. 22 4-5s.; third, Canada (Noel Demille and Charles Pratt), 7m. 27 3-5s.; fourth, Italy (Orfeo Parolo and Mario Moretti), 7m. 44 1-5s.

BOXING CHAMPIONS

112-Pound Class—Stephen Enekes, Hungary.
118-Pound Class—Horace Gwynne, Canada.
126-Pound Class—Carmelo Robledo, Argentina.
135-Pound Class—Lawrence Stevens, South Africa.
147-Pound Class—Eddie Flynn, U. S. A.
160-Pound Class—Carmen Barth, U. S. A.
175-Pound Class—David Carstens, South Africa.
Heavyweight—Santiago Lovell, Argentina.

FENCING—Individual Sabre

Won by George Piller, Hungary; second, Giulio Gaudini, Italy; third, Andrew Kabos, Hungary; fourth, Erwin Casmir; fifth, Attila Petschauer, Hungary; sixth, John R. Huffman, United States.

VON CRAMM WINS TITLE

HAMBURG, Ger., Aug. 15 (AP)—Gottfried von Cramm of Germany defeated Roderich Menzel of Czechoslovakia, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3, for the German tennis championship yesterday. The women's title went to Lolotte Payot of Switzerland, who defeated Hilda Krahwinkel, 6—2, 1—6, 6—4.

TAYLOR WINS FINAL 5 AND 3

Defeats Jack Cameron for Canadian Amateur Golf Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Aug. 15—Gordon B. Taylor, the 23-year-old Kanawaki player who participated in the match play for the Canadian amateur golf championship for the second time last week, carried the title and Grey Trophy back to Montreal for the first time since 1922 when he defeated Jack A. Cameron of Mississauga by 5 and 3 in the 36-hole final on Saturday. Taylor, who took the lead at the second hole in the morning, never relinquished the advantage in a somewhat spotty final and his victory was the eighth for a Montrealer in the 34 years that the championship has been held. It was also the third time that a member of Kanawaki has ascended to the throne of Canadian amateur golf, his predecesors being William McLuckie, who won at Lambton in 1919, and C. C. Fraser, who was the victor at Hamilton in 1922. The cards:

Par, out	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	—34
In	5	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	3—36—70
Morning Round									
Taylor, out	4	3	4	6	5	4	3	6	—39
Cameron, out	4	4	6	4	5	4	4	6	—41
Taylor, in	5	4	3	4	5	5	4	3	4—37—78
Cameron, in	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	3—39—80
Afternoon Round									
Taylor, out	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	6	—34
Cameron, out	4	3	5	3	5	4	4	4	5—38
Taylor, in	5	4	3	4	4	5			
Cameron, in	4	4	3	5	4	6			

RECORDS FALL AS U. S. BEATS BRITONS

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15 (AP)—Record breaking didn't stop with the close of the Xth Olympiad. Two world marks were bettered in the fifth renewal of the quadrennial United States-British Empire games here yesterday.

British Empire runners bettered the world record in the two-mile relay, and an American girl, Simone Schaller, shaded the world mark in an exhibition 80-meter hurdle race.

Percy M. Beard, second-place winner in the Xth Olympiad 110-meter high hurdles, equaled his own world record of 14.2s. for the 110-yard high barriers.

The United States won the meet, six events to four.

The four great half-milers of the British Empire ran the two-mile relay in 7m. 40.2s., bettering the world mark of 7m. 41.2s, made in 1928 by the Boston Athletic Association. J. V. Powell of Great Britain led off, followed by Phil Edwards, Canadian star; Alex S. Wilson of Canada, and Tom Hampson, winner of the Olympic 800-meter race. They won by approximately 60 yards from the United States team—Charles Sansone, Edwin T. Turner Jr., George Bullwinkle and Charles C. Hornbostel.

Miss Schaller had a strong wind at her back as she stepped the 80-meter hurdles in 11.6s. The world mark is 11.7s. made by Mildred Babe Didrikson of Texas at the Olympic Games.

SWEDISH SHOOTER IS CARBINE TITLIST

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 15 (AP)—Bertil Belhelm Ronnmark, veteran Swedish marksman, won the Olympic carbine championship Saturday night by shooting off a tie with a young Mexican, Gustavo Huet.

At the close of the regular course Ronnmark and Huet were tied with 294 out of a possible 300 points, shooting 22-caliber carbines at 50 paces. In the shoot-off the Swede scored 296 out of a possible 300, a score which would have won for him without a contest in the regular course, while Huet scored only 290.

Zoltan Hradetzky Soos-Ruszka of Hungary was third with 293, while Mario Zorzi of Italy was fourth. Zorzi also had 293, but lost a shoot-off with the Hungarian.

Gustaf E. Anderson, Sweden, was fifth, and William W. Harding, Stanford University student, took sixth place for the United States. Anderson and Harding were tied at 292, but Anderson made a better mark in the shoot-off.

U. S. JUNIOR TENNIS TITLE TO PARKER

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 15 (AP)—Frankie Parker, Milwaukee's 16-year-old tennis ace, Saturday bowed himself out of competition among the younger set by winning the United States junior singles title after being outplayed for two sets by Gene Mako of Los Angeles.

Parker, who announced that he would not be back to defend his title next year, but would go abroad to play at Wimbledon and in continental tournaments, ran into one of his toughest opponents of the season. Mako carried the fight to his opponent and took the first two sets, 6—8, 3—6.

Here Parker steadied and took control, relying on placing ability to win over the young Californian. Mako fought valiantly, and after losing the third set, 6—1, made another desperate rally, only to have Parker outlast him and win, 9—7, 6—2.

The boys' title also went to Wisconsin when Don Leavens of Mosinee withstood a game rally by Don Kamrath, Austin, Texas, to win by 6—4, 10—8.

Mako, paired with Jack Lynch of Taft, Calif., came from behind to win the junior doubles title from Samuel Lee of Berkeley, Calif., and Charles Hunt of San Francisco. Lee and Hunt took the first set, 4—6, but the other pair of Californians ran out the match, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4.

Kamrath and Ed Weller took the boys' doubles from Leavens and Bob Riggs of Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—4.

OUTBOARD MOTOR RECORDS SMASHED

GREENWOOD LAKE, N. J., Aug. 15 (AP)—Four world outboard motorboat records were smashed yesterday to increase to six the number of marks bettered during the fifth annual regatta of the Greenwood Lake Boat and Country Club. Two new marks were set Saturday.

G. P. Ellsworth of Big Moose, N. Y., averaged 49.972 miles per hour in the 10-mile free-for-all. Besides establishing a new record in class C, division 1, in which Ellsworth's boat is classified, the speed was the fastest ever recorded by an outboard racer in competition.

In the same race, Paul Sawyer of Pocono Lake, Penna., speeded at 48.648 m. p. h., to set a new mark in class E, division 1.

Frank Schenlla of Brooklyn won the class C, division 2, five-mile event and made a new mark for the class with an average of 46.632 m. p. h. The fourth record went to Fred Chase of Northampton, Mass., who won the five-mile class A open with an average of 38.297 m. p. h.

Lew Franco and Mrs. Sarah Mahoney, both of New York, accounted for the two previous record performanes. Franco sent his class F, division 1, boat over a mile course in the time trials at an average of 49.861 m. p. h. and Mrs. Mahoney made 42.455 m. p. h. in the class A, division 1 trials.

JAPANESE SWIMMERS WIN AT 800 METERS

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 15 (AP)—Japanese sprint swimmers won the post-Olympic intercontinental title for men here last night in an 800-meter event.

The North American Continent, represented by four United States Olympic team swimmers, was second, with Europe third and last. The winning time was 9m. 1.4s.

A United States women's relay team, composed of Lenore Kight, Helen Jones, Eleanor Garatti Sayville and Josephine McKim, won a matched 400-meter race from a quartet of Japanese girls in 4m. 42.2s. It also was to have been another intercontinental relay, but Europe's team, from Holland and Great Britain, failed to appear.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	60	50	.545
Pittsburgh	60	51	.541
Brooklyn	61	55	.526
Philadelphia	59	57	.509
Boston	58	58	.500
St. Louis	55	57	.491
New York	51	60	.459
Cincinnati	51	67	.432

RESULTS AUG. 13

Philadelphia 5, Boston 0.
Chicago 3, St. Louis 1.
Cincinnati 3, Pittsburgh 0.
Brooklyn 18, New York 9.
Brooklyn 5, New York 4.

RESULTS AUG. 14

Cincinnati 3, Boston 1.
Cincinnati 9, Boston 3.
St. Louis 2, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 2, Chicago 1 (10 innings).
Brooklyn 2, New York 1 (10 innings).
New York 8, Brooklyn 4.

BREAKS OUTBOARD RECORD

PETERBORO, Ont., Aug. 15 (AP)—Bob Schelling of Buffalo Saturday set a new world's record for the 8 class of outboard motor boats when he sent his Sliver bouncing over the waves of Clear Lake at a speed of 48.20 miles an hour.

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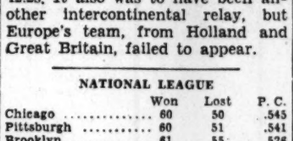
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SUTTER WINS IN RYE FINAL

Defeats Mangin in Four Sets—Mrs. Pittman Victor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 15—Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, back in the form with which he won the intercollegate championship, and other tournaments during June and early July, prior to his retirement from Sea Bright, won another title yesterday, in brilliant style, when he eliminated Henry W. Austin, first ranking player of England, in the semifinals of the eastern grass court championships at Westchester Country Club, on Saturday, and then went on to defeat Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, who was responsible for his elimination at Southampton, in the final round yesterday. Austin was put out in 40 minutes, by a score of 6—1, 6—3; but Mangin made a better stand, though definitely outplayed all the way, to take the second set by a display of his most superior net play, and only greater endurance by the southern youth, when Mangin tired in the fourth set after more than an hour and a half of play, gave him a victory by the score of 6—4, 4—6, 6—3, 6—0.

The eastern sectional doubles championship, played as the men's doubles of the tournament, went to Sidney B. Wood Jr., and Lester R. Stoefen, who used to play together in California when the New Yorker was a junior there. They were responsible for the defeat of the English pair, Austin and Frederick J. Perry, in the semifinals on Saturday, 8—10, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3; and then went on to defeat another California pair, Keith Gledhill and Henry M. Culley, 6—1, 11—9, 6—2. In both cases it was Wood who was the outstanding star, the first set of the semifinals, and the long deuce set in the finals both being due to a slight weakening in the lengthy player from Los Angeles.

Mrs. John B. Pittman, the former Elsie Goldsack, who ranks sixth in the British ranking, justified her standing by defeating Joan C. Ridley, No. 7, in the final round of the women's singles on Saturday, but dropped the long first set before she showed her real skill, to win by a score of 6—8, 6—1, 6—2.

EASTERN GRASS COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS—WOMEN'S SINGLES

Final Round

Mrs. John B. Pittman, London, England, defeated Joan C. Ridley, Ipswich, England, 6—8, 6—1, 6—2.

MEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Henry W. Austin, England, 6—1, 6—3.
Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated Elbert R. Lewis, Los Angeles, 9—7, 6—4.

Final Round

Sutter defeated Mangin, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3, 6—0.

EASTERN SECTIONAL DOUBLES —Semifinal Round

Keith Gledhill and Henry M. Culley, Santa Barbara, defeated Robert R. Bryan, Chattanooga, and John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, 6—4, 4—6, 11—9.
Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, and Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated Henry W. Austin and Frederick J. Perry, England, 8—10, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

Final Round

Wood and Stoefen defeated Gledhill and Culley, 6—1, 11—9, 6—2.

GOSSOON 2D WINS LIPTON CUP RACE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 15—Finishing first for three days, the sloop Gossoon 2d, owned by M. D. Vail and W. S. Faurot, captured the Lipton Cup and the R boat championship of Lake Michigan off Belmont Harbor here yesterday. Gossoon 2d went around the 12-mile quadrangular course in the final race in 2h. 23m. 52s. There was a moderate northeast wind.

Jonnie, owned by W. A. Gaiver, was second for the third time, using three minutes and two seconds more than the winner. Nancy, former champion, owned by E. M. Railton and H. H. Kimball, was third. This boat also took third in the series. Varya, sailed by Barbara Dauchy, was fourth, and Ariel, sailed by Ned Sheridan, was sixth.

In the Nutting Cup series for Eagle sloops, Aquila, owned by George Getz Jr., proved a three-time winner. Aquila negotiated the same course as the R boats, taking 2h. 40m. 4s. for the journey. Others finished in the race and the series as follows: Orn, Falcon, Altair and Hyac.

Delphine IV Wins Gold Cup Honors

MONTAUK BEACH, N. Y., Aug. 15 (AP)—Horace E. Dodge's Delphine IV raced three 30-mile heats in the Gold Cup regatta Saturday to win the historic trophy in the fastest time of all the 29 annual speed tests of America's motorboats.

From the opening gun of the first heat of the 90-mile battle of speed and endurance, young Bill Horn, driving Dodge's boats for the fourth time, spread-eagled all but one boat in the field of six as he twice shattered the Gold Cup record for 30-mile heats and set a new standard for the full distance.

Horn pushed the bounding white sliver from Detroit around the 2½-mile course for an average of 58.06 miles an hour in the first heat and took the second at the rate of 59.21 to wreck the mark Dick Hoyt set at 56.79 m. p. h. winning a heat of the 1930 race at Redbank, N. J., in the Imp. His total time for the 90 miles was 1h. 33m. 31s. eclipsing the mark of 1h. 40m. 48s. set last year by the retired Hotsy Totsy, winner of the event in 1930 and 1931.

BRITISH WALKER CUP TEAM SAILS

LIVERPOOL, Eng., Aug. 15 (AP)—Cautiously confident, T. A. (Tony) Torrance embarked Saturday with his Walker Cup golf team in the Britannica for the United States and Brookline, Mass., where the biennial competition with the American team, headed by Francis D. Ouimet, will be played.

The other members of the team sailing with Torrance were: J. T. Bookless, John Burke, Leonard Crawley, Eric Fiddian, W. L. Hartley, E. A. McRuvie, J. A. Stout and Henry Cullen. Rex Hartley and John De Forest preceded the others to the States.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	76	35	.685
Philadelphia	69	46	.600
Cleveland	67	46	.593
Washington	61	51	.545
Detroit	58	51	.532
St. Louis	52	60	.464
Chicago	34	73	.330
Boston	28	85	.248

RESULTS AUG. 13

Philadelphia 13, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 8, Boston 2.
New York 1, Washington 0 (10 innings).
Cleveland 8, Detroit 3.
St. Louis 7, Chicago 5.

RESULTS AUG. 14

Philadelphia 6, Boston 1.
Boston 2, Philadelphia 0.
New York 5, Washington 4.
St. Louis 5, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 9, Chicago 5.
Detroit 3, Cleveland 0.

HORTON WINS TITLE

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 15 (AP)—Albert Horton 3d of Williams College, holder of the New England intercollegiate tennis championship, Saturday won the Portland Country Club singles championship, defeating Donald Martin of West Newton, Mass., 6—2, 6—4, 6—2. Francis Shields, Davis Cup player, who won the title last year, did not defend it.

LOTT DEFEATS JONES

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 15—George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, ranked No. 2 in national tennis, Saturday defeated David N. Jones of New York in the final of the invitation tournament of the Spring Lake Bathing and Tennis Club, 6—2, 10—8, 6—4. Only in the second set of the match was the Chicagoan forced to extend himself.

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New York Y.C. Fleet Starts Final Run of Annual Cruise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MATTAPOISETT, Mass., Aug. 15—After a quiet 40 hours in this old whaling port the New York Yacht Club fleet made sail today for the last squadron run of the annual cruise, back to Newport, a race of 31½ miles out of Buzzard's Bay and across to Brenton's Reef lightship, for cups offered by Rear Commodore William A. W. Stewart. Conditions continued favorable, with clear skies and a moderate breeze from the west, the start that promised to give the yachts a reach to the Hen and Chickens Lightship and perhaps some 17 miles of windward work to the finish.

The yachts reached Mattapoisett on Saturday afternoon following an enjoyable run from Newport, which was broad off the wind until the turn was made into the bay, and then developed into a beat to the finish, the first piece of windward work since the cruise started, and therefore thoroughly appreciated. Frank C. Paine's rerigged Class M sloop Shimna, built more than 20 years ago, led the fleet in the run to the Hen and Chickens Lightship, where Vanitie and Weetamoe with nearly twice as much sail spread, caught and passed her. Vanitie at this point had apparently saved her time allowance to Weetamoe, for she was a trifle more than three minutes ahead at the turn, with 14 miles to go.

Scarcely had she swung round the floating beacon, than she ran into a soft spot from which even the Secretary of the Navy at her wheel could not work her out in time to prevent Weetamoe from passing. The rest of the race was a climb up the breeze in long and short tacks, but with a favorable tide, and puffs from off the New Bedford shore that heeled all hands down at time to scuppers.

Weetamoe was 4m. 13s. ahead at the judges boat which was extended to 8 minutes with her time allowance. She was also far enough in the lead over the other sloops to take the Vice Commodore's Cup for that rig, the second squadron run which she had won during the cruise.

The schooner prize went to B. Devereux Barker's Flytie, another Boston boat, sailing against Joan II also of Boston and Mary Rose of New York.

The other class winners were Horace Havemeyer's Mouette in the 12 meters, George Lauder's Revenge in the 10 meters, L. Clark Jr's Interlude in the N. Y. 30's Johannes Schlott's Sonny in the 8 meters and George W. Mixter's Teregram in the cruising division.

Although Mattapoisett has a yacht club, the organization has not yet acquired a station, so F. Gilbert Hinsdale, a member of the New York Yacht Club for some years, threw open his summer home on the harbor front to the visiting yachtsmen with a landing stage on the old stone wharf, used a century ago by whalers. The Hinsdale station was thronged all Saturday and Sunday, many of the yachtsmen joining the townspeople in their celebration of the 200th anniversary of Mattapoisetts' separation from Rochester, the picturesque procession being reviewed unofficially by the Secretary of the Navy, who stood quite unrecognized in the crowd.

A summary of the run from Newport is as follows:

46-FOOT SCHOONERS

Name and Owner	El Time	Cor Time
Mary Rose, H. F. Brooks	5:22:02	3:53:02
Joan II, J. H. Clark	5:38:20	4:12:31

SPECIAL SCHOONERS

Flytie, B. D. Barker	5:36:30	3:51:35
Mary Rose, H. F. Brooks	5:32:02	3:53:02

CLASSES I AND J

Weetamoe, F. H. Prince	3:39:09	3:01:14
Vanitie, C. B. Lambert	3:43:21	3:09:14

CLASS M

Shimma, F. C. Paine	5:06:53	3:32:13

12 METERS

Mouette, H. Havemeyer	5:09:59	3:40:18
Cantitoe, B. S. Litchfield	5:12:40	3:45:12
Clytie, H. B. Plant	5:22:10	3:50:48
Iris, W. A. W. Stewart	5:22:31	3:52:38

10 METERS

Revenge, Geo. Lauder	3:59:55	3:53:17
Ballymena, Irving Cox	5:45:51	3:59:13
Astra, J. L. Stackpole	5:50:41	4:03:26

NEW YORK 30s

Interlude, L. Clark Jr.	6:01:56	3:59:04
Phantom, W. A. Stewart Jr.	6:07:49	3:50:05
Oriole, S. C. Pirie	T N T	
Amorita, F. L. W. Belknap	T N T	

SPECIAL

Sonny, J. Schlott	5:52:31	5:26:28
Alcara, H. B. Nevins	6:06:04	5:52:28

CRUISING CLASS

Teregram, G. W. Mixter	5:18:35	4:03:37
Dorade, O. J. Stephens	5:21:59	4:07:10
Grenadier, H. A. Morss Jr.	5:31:55	4:08:54
Mistress, G. E. Roosevelt	5:19:35	4:12:05
Curley, C. L. Andrews	5:21:59	4:17:10
Skylark, W. S. Gould	5:30:05	4:25:52
Halcyon, F. W. Murray	6:26:39	4:37:42
Viking, P. Labouttiller	6:06:50	4:37:50
Volante, A. L. Loomis	6:18:31	4:50:05
Mandoo, D. S. Berger	6:13:41	4:55:05
Pinta, J. B. Shethar	6:17:07	4:37:46

GERMANS INVITE CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 15 (AP)—California, hostess to the Xth Olympiad, was invited to become the guest of Berlin in 1936 by an official scroll extended Sunday by Dr. Theodore Lewald, presiding officer of the XIth Olympiad. The Governor of California, James Rolph Jr., was presented at the "German Day" picnic at Verdugo Park, a suburb of Los Angeles.

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STOCKS PUSH HIGHER IN A DULL SESSION

Substantial Gains Recorded and Tone at Close Is Strong

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—The stock market pushed substantially higher in quieter trading today, and despite occasional sags, came up strongly in the last hour to end the day with a strong tone.

Case shot up more than 5 points. Issues up 3 to 4 points included American Telephone, Allied Chemical, New York Central and Union Pacific, while those up 2 or more included American Can, Corn Products, Southern Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, and others.

The late tone was strong. The turnover was about 1,800,000 shares.

Setback Not Important

Many traders apparently awaited more convincing evidence that the technical reaction which appeared late last week had been completed. The setback canceled only about a fifth of the extreme rise from early July, so some quarters felt that it might easily carry somewhat further, inasmuch as normal technical reactions sometimes cancel as much as half of an upswing, before the advance is resumed.

The fact that selling dwindled to small volume, after a large amount of stop-loss orders had been executed on Friday and Saturday, however, was regarded as encouraging.

Business and corporate news at the start of the week failed to provide much in the way of fresh incentive either way.

Textiles and wholesale dry goods remained bright spots, while weekend reports indicated little change in heavier lines. Du Pont's reduction in its annual dividend to $2 from $3 was not wholly unexpected, and failed to bring such a setback as Eastman's sharp dividend cut last week. The most important dividend scheduled for the week is that of American Telephone, due Wednesday. Some usually well-informed quarters are inclined to look for another $2.25 quarterly payment, or at least $2, but opinion in Wall Street differed considerably as to the probable action.

Bond Market Slows Down

Trading in the bond market slowed down considerably today, although the price trend was fairly firm in the railroad department and in some of the utilities.

The United States Treasury list was still under some pressure, losses of fractions to around half a point being recorded by the low coupon issues. The softness in this section was generally attributed to the recent ruling of the Attorney-General that bank currency based on Government bonds issued under provisions of the Home Bank Law would be limited to a period of three years.

The more speculative carrier loans were again in some demand, the opinion being held in various quarters that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would provide sufficient assistance to prevent any important interest defaults.

Among bonds that moved irregularly higher were some of Baltimore & Ohio, Rock Island, Chicago & Northwestern, St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Great Northern, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Frisco and Southern Pacific.

Loans of American Telephone held comparatively steady, but those of International Telephone and Postal Telegraph were rather easy. Consolidated Gas 5½s, Detroit Edison 4½s, Cincinnati Gas 5s and North American 5s improved. Issues of Chile Copper, Standard Oil of New York, Sinclair Oil and United States Rubber firmed moderately.

German obligations were mixed, as were those of France. British 5½s were active and slightly higher, and Kreuger & Toll 5s advanced more than a point.

DIVIDENDS

Beechnut Packing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 12.

Coca Cola International Corporation declared the usual extra dividend of 50 cents, and the regular quarterly dividend of $3.50 on the common, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 14.

Bank of Nova Scotia declared a quarterly dividend of $3.50 payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15, placing the issue on a $14 annual basis, compared with $16 previously.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 1.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
September	.51¾	.52⅝	.51¼	.52⅝	+1⅛
December	.55⅜	.56⅛	.54⅞	.55⅞	+⅞
May	.59¾	.60⅝	.59½	.60⅝	+1⅛
	Corn				
September	.31¾	.31¾	.31⅛	.31⅜	+ ⅛
December	.33	.33⅛	.32½	.33⅛	+ ⅛
May	.37⅝	.37⅞	.37¼	.37¾	+ ⅛
	Oats				
September	.16½	.17	.16⅜	.17b	+ ⅜
December	.19⅛	.19⅛	.18¾	.18¾	— ¼
May	.22	.22	.21½	.21⅝	— ¼
	Lard				
September	5.00	5.05	5.00	5.05	+.05
January	4.77a			4.80a	+.05
May	4.80b				

a—Asked. b—Bid.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.59¾	.58¾	.59½	+1
December	.60⅞	.60	.60¾	+1¼
May	.65⅛	.64⅜	.65⅛	+1

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	.46⅝	.45⅝	.46¼	+ ⅜
December	.49¼	.48⅛	.49b	+ ½
May	.53⅛	.52⅛	.53	+1

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Aug 15	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	.67⅜	.70¾	.83
Corn, 2 yellow	.46½	.47⅜	.71¼
Oats 2 white	.23⅜	.30	.34¾
Flour	4.25	4.40	4.25
Beef family	13.87½	13.87½	12.75
Pork	20.25	20.25	21.75
Lard	.0600	.0595	.0795
Cotton mid up	.0740	.0720	.0805
Zinc	.0275	.0275	.0386
Iron	14.34	14.24	17.01
Steel bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.05½	.05¾	.07½
Tin	.2312	.2237	.2460
Rubber	.03⅞	.03¾	.05⅛
Sugar	.0418	.0415	.0473
Lead	.0310	.0310	.0440
Print cloth	.02⅝	.02¼	.03⅜

Closing Prices

MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

1932 High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Aug. 15	Last Aug. 13
5½	5⅛		Abitibi Pow & P	2300	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
3¾	2½		Abitibi pf	100	4	4	4	
70	25		Adams Express	2200	5½	4⅞	5¼	5⅜
30½	12	2	Adams Exp pf	20	30	30	30	31
18½	4⅛	1.60	Adams Millis	400	19	18½	19	18¾
92¼	30⅛	4½	Air Reduction	1200	52⅝	50	52⅛	52
			Airway Elec App	100	1½	1½	1½	
16⅝	7½	30	Alaska-Juneau	3100	12⅜	11½	11⅝	11¾
			Alleghany Corp	6800	3	2	2½	2
			Allegh pf ww xxx	400	1½	1½	1½	1½
87½	42½	5†	Allied Chem	9200	75⅜	71¼	72	73
13⅜	4		Allis Chalmers	1200	11¼	10	11¼	10⅝
11½	5¾		Am Bank Note	1100	13½	14½	14½	14⅜
73¾	29⅝	3†	Am Can	17100	52⅜	50⅝	52⅜	50⅛
9¾	3½		Am Car & Fdry	400	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	8
39⅞	16	7	Am Car & F pf	200	30½	30	30	30
37⅝	18	3†	Am Chicle	100	29½	29¼	29½	28¾
16	11		Am Com Alcohol	1100	19⅜	17⅜	19⅜	18
10½	2¾		Am European	100	7½	7¼	7½	7½
9¼	2		Am & For Pow	11300	10½	8⅝	10⅛	8⅞
33	3¾		Am & For Pow 6	100	19	18	19	16¼
38½	5		Am & For Pow 7	400	20½	19½	20	19¾
77¼	3¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	400	15	13½	15	13¼
12	5		Am Hide & L pf	400	14⅞	13	14⅜	13
16	1		Am Hide & L	400	3¼	2⅜	3¼	2⅜
21⅝	4	2	Am Ice	400	9¾	8½	9¾	8½
8½	2½		Am International	4700	9¾	8½	9¾	9
10½	3⅜		Am Locomotive	100	8	8	8	7¾
3¾	1		Am Mach & Met	300	3¼	2¾	3¼	2
8⅜	6½		Am Metal	100	5½	5¼	5¼	5
10⅝	6½		Am Metal 6%	10	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16
16⅞	3		Am Power & Lt	6600	9½	8½	9⅝	8½
50	15½	6	Am P&L 6% pf	200	35	35	35	33
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	400	27	26¼	26½	
5½	3⅛		Am Radiator	5300	9½	7⅜	9½	7⅛
13	3		Am Rolling Mill	1100	9⅞	9	9⅞	9
18⅜	8½		Am Smelt & Ref	4300	17¼	15⅜	17¼	15⅞
55	15		Am Smelt&R 2pf	100	30½	30½	30½	
85	22		Am Smelt & R pf	200	45	45	45	
8⅜	3		Am Steel Fdries	200	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	7¼
39¼	13	2	Am Steel F pf	10	58¼	58¼	58¼	50⅞
137⅝	70¼	9	Am Sugar Ref	700	28¾	27⅜	28¾	27¾
34½	11	2	Am Tel &Tel	29100	110½	105	109⅝	105
15⅝	1⅜		Am Wat W&E	1400	24⅜	22¼	24⅜	22
30⅝	15½		Am Woolen	4200	5⅜	4⅛	5⅜	4
5	2		Am Woolen pf	2700	29	28¼	29	25½
3¾	1¼		Am Writ Pap pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
12⅝	3		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
74	40	6½	Anaconda Cop	4100	9¼	8⅛	9¼	8¼
46	24	7	Anchor Cap pf	10	61	61	61	
2	3		Armour Del pf	100	48¾	46¾	46¾	46
1⅛	⅜		Armour Ill A	700	2½	1⅞	2½	1⅞
14⅝	3½		Armour Ill B	100	3½	3½	3½	
3	1		Armour Ill pf	400	12⅜	12	12⅜	12
8¼	3		Arnold Constable	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
35	15½		Asso Dry Goods	400	6¾	5⅞	6⅜	6
94	17⅞		Asso Dry G 2pf	200	20	20	20	
86	35	5	Atchison Pf	7100	46⅛	42¾	46⅝	42¼
41½	9¾		Atchison T&SF	1200	61½	61½	61½	60¼
16⅜	1⅝	1	Atl Coast Line	200	21⅞	20	21⅝	19½
151¼	28¾	4†	Atl Refining	6900	18¼	17	18¼	17
31½	11½		Auburn Auto	7500	68	63	67½	63
			Aviation Corp Del	1200	3	3	3	3
			—B—					
8½	2		Baldwin Loco	400	7	6¾	7	6¼
24½	8		Baldwin Loco pf	50	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅞
6⅞	3¾		Balt & Ohio	8700	12⅜	10⅞	12⅜	10⅝
41	6		Balt & Ohio pf	400	18	15	18	15½
5⅞	3⅜		Barnsdall A	1400	6½	5⅞	6	5⅞
43½	10	2	Beatrice Cream	500	22	21½	22	22½
4¼	2⅜		Belding Hem	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
41⅜	4½		Bendix Aviation	2100	9½	8⅝	9¼	8¼
24⅜	6		Best & Co	1100	10½	10½	10½	10¼
24⅜	11¼		Bethlehem Steel	2500	15⅞	16⅜	18½	16⅜
44	16¼		Beth Steel pf	400	36½	34⅞	36¼	35
22¼	4⅞		Bohn Alum & Br	300	11¼	10	11¼	9
51¼	31	4	Bon Ami A	500	41¼	41¼	41¼	43
43½	20	2*	Borden	1600	28¾	27⅝	28⅜	28
12⅝	3⅜		Borg Warner	400	9¾	9⅛	9¾	9
11¾	2⅞		Briggs Mfg	1700	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	5
10½	4	1	Briggs & Strat	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	
1½	⅛		Brockway	200	1	1	1	
50¼	11½		Brooklyn Man T	2100	26½	25¼	26½	25½
78¾	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	63	63	63	61
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	73½	73	73½	71½
2½	⅛		Bruns Terminal	100	1½	1½	1½	1¼
8	1½		Bucyrus Erie	200	4¼	4	4¼	3¾
8¼	2½		Bucyrus E cv pf	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	
2¾	⅛		Budd Mfg	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
14	3½		Budd Mfg pf	10	7½	7½	7½	6½
4½	⅜		Budd Wheel	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
7¾	2½		Bullard	500	7	5¾	7	6
3½	1½		Bulova Watch	100	3½	3¼	3½	
13	6¼	.80	Burns Bros B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
65	7¼	7	Burroughs Add	800	10¼	9⅞	10¼	9¾
85	12¼	7	Bush Term deb	10	18½	18	18½	17⅞
19	7		Bush T Bldgs pf	10	41	41	41	41
55	35¼	7	Byers pf	50	55	55	55	
			—C—					
11⅞	4¼		Calif Packing	100	10	10	10	
1	⅛		Callahan Z & L	200	¾	¾	¾	⅝
7½	2½		Campbell W&C	100	4½	4½	4½	
4½	1½		Calumet & Hecla	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	
14¾	6	1.20	Canada Dry	3600	12	12	12	12
20⅜	7¼	1¼	Canadian Pacific	3600	14¼	13¼	14¼	12⅞
6½	1⅜		Capital Admin	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
61½	16¾		Case Thresh	4900	53	46½	53	46
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	20	68	67½	68	65
15	4¾	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1100	10⅝	9½	10⅝	10
3⅜	⅜		Celotex Co	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
3⅜	⅜		Celotex ct	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	
18	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	100	17½	17½	17½	17¼
6¼	3⅜		Century Ribbon	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
15	2½		Cerro de Pasco	2400	11½	10⅜	11½	10⅝
7	1¾		Checker Cab Mfg	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	
20⅝	4	2	Cheapeake Corp	3700	14⅜	12	14⅛	11½
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	21600	22⅜	19⅜	22¼	19¾
2¾	½		Chi & E Ill pf	100	2⅜	2¾	2¾	
4½	1¼		Chi & Gt West	100	3	3	3	3¼
2	⅛		Chi & Gt W pf	1300	8	7¼	8	7
10⅜	3		Chi Mil & St P	900	2½	2	2½	2½
5½	1½		Chi Mil & St P pf	1400	3⅜	2⅞	3⅛	3
12⅝	2		Chi & N western	3200	6⅞	5¾	6¾	6
6¼	1		Chi Pneu Tool	300	4½	4¼	4½	3½
27½	4¼		Chi R I&P 7%	100	12½	12½	12½	
15¾	5	1	Chrysler	17500	13½	12¼	13⅜	12
28½	11½	2*	City Ice & Fuel	100	14¾	14¼	14¼	14¼
2½	¼		City Stores	900	¾	¾	¾	
10⅞	2¾		Collins & Aikman	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	5¾
22	4½		Colo & Southern	200	23	22	23	20
24	8		Colo & So 1pf	50	20	20	20	
16⅛	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	800	14½	12⅜	14½	13
49	40	6	Columbia G pf A	200	70	70	70	69
10½	4¼	2	Columbian Carb	4600	30	28¼	30	28
11	3⅞	.50	Columbia Pic vtc	600	11¼	10¼	11¼	10½
77	55½	6	Comm Credit	500	67⅜	65¾	65⅜	67½
10½	3½	.60	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	75⅛	75¼	75⅛	
4⅞	1¼	.30	Comm Solvents	4300	9¼	8¼	9⅛	9
68½	27⅞	6	Comwlth & So	19600	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛
11	66	1	Comwlth & S 6pf	500	50½	49¼	50½	49½
11¾	2¾		Congoleum Nairn	500	18	9¾	10	10
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	29400	54½	52⅜	54¼	52¾
10⅜	5	1	Consol Laundries	900	5⅞	5¼	5⅜	5
9	4		Consol Oil	5800	8¼	7¾	8⅛	8
99½	70	8	Consol Oil pf	100	98¾	98¾	98¾	
7	2⅞		Cont Baking A	100	5	5	5	5
1	½		Cont Baking B	100	1	1	1	
41	17⅝	2	Cont Can	1400	28⅞	27¼	28⅞	27⅛
25¼	6⅝	1.20	Cont Insurance	600	17	16¼	17	16
13⅜	⅜		Cont Motors	200	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
7¾	3⅜		Cont Oil	4500	7½	6¾	7½	7
47⅞	24⅜	3	Corn Products	3500	41	39⅜	41	38⅝
4¾	2½		Coty	300	3¾	3¾	3⅞	3½
19⅛	10¼		Cres Carpet	1100	20½	18	20¼	17⅜
4½	2¼		Crosley Radio	200	4	4	4	3¾
15⅞	7⅜		Crown Cork & S	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
3	⅜		Cuban Am Sug	400	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	34	34	34	
31	7		Curtis Publishing	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	13¼
86	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	300	67¼	66¼	67¼	
2¾	⅞		Curtiss-Wright	4300	1¾	1½	1¾	1½
3⅜	1½		Curtiss-Wright A	1500	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¼
			—D—					
5¼	1		Davison Chem	200	4½	4⅛	4½	4
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	300	11½	11¼	11½	10
89½	32	6	Del & Hudson	400	65½	63	65½	59½
28¾	8½		Del Lack & W	300	19½	16¼	19½	17⅜
17½	12	1	*Diamond Match	400	17	16	17	16
24⅛	20½	1½	*Diamond M pf	200	23¼	23¼	23¼	24¼
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
18	11¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	300	16	15	16	15
13¾	5	1	Douglas A	200	8	8	8	7½
59¾	22	3	du Pont de Nem	31000	34¾	32½	34¾	32⅜
			—E—					
67⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	8300	51¼	48½	51¼	49
8	3		Easton Axle & Sp	100	6	6	6	5½
1¼	⅛		Eitingon Schild	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	3800	17¾	16	17¾	16½
2½	⅝		Elec Boat N	200	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
4	⅞		Elec & Mus Ind	4300	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	2¾
5⅜	2¾		Elec Pow & Lt	9300	9⅞	8¾	9¾	8¼
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	200	31	27⅞	31	28¼
55½	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	400	28½	24½	28½	24
33¼	12⅜	3	Elec Sto Battery	100	26½	26½	26½	26½
25	4	1	Engineers Pub S	800	13½	11	13½	12⅛
10	2		Erie RR	1300	6⅞	6	6½	6
13½	2⅝		Erie RR 1pf	200	8	7½	7¾	7¼
			—F—					
47¾	15		Fairbanks M pf	10	20	20	20	
2	½		Fashink Park	400	⅞	¾	¾	¾
14	7		Fed Screw W	100	2	2	2	2
1½	⅛		Fed Water Serv	300	6	5½	6	5¼
27	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe Fin	1000	16¾	15	16¾	15¼
10⅜	3		Firestone T&R pf A	400	56	56	56	57
53	35	2½	First Nat Stores	1000	50	39	50	48½
1½	⅛		Fisk Rubber	1000	½	⅜	½	½
7½	2		Fisk R 1pf cv	50	1½	1½	1½	⅞
12½	3		Pollansbee B	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
8⅜	1		Foster-Wheeler	2800	10⅞	9¾	10⅞	9¾
22	10	2*	Fox Film A	1900	3½	3½	3½	3½
			Freeport Texas	500	19¾	19	19¾	19
			—G—					
17½	5⅜		Gamewell	100	12	12	12	
3⅜	⅛		Gen Am Inv	1400	3	2¾	3	2½
35¾	9½		Gen Am Tnk Car	1600	16⅞	15¾	16⅞	15¾
14½	3¾		Gen Asphalt	1400	11	10¼	11	10¼
26⅛	8½	1.40	Gen Baking	800	14½	13¾	14½	13⅜
11¼	10⅜	.60	Gen Electric	20300	18½	16⅜	18⅜	16¼
40½	19⅜	2	Gen Elec sp	800	11	11	11	11
29⅝	8	2	Gen Foods	2200	27½	26¼	27¼	24½
20	8¼	7	Gen Gas & E A	19600	2½	1¾	2	1¾
42⅜	28	3	Gen Gas & E 7%	17000	13	11	13	10⅜
24⅝	7⅜	1	Gen Mills	400	41	40½	41	40¼
14	2½		Gen Motors	27200	14⅜	13¾	14⅜	12⅝
5	1		Gen Print Ink	10	8	8	8	8
28⅛	6½	1	Gen Public Service	1800	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
2	⅛		Gen Ry Signal	600	14½	14	14	14
14⅜	1⅜		Gen Realty	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
24½	10⅜	1	Gen Refractories	300	9	8½	9¼	9
7½	⅜		Gillette Saf Raz	14300	20⅝	19⅞	20⅝	19⅝
7	3½		Gimbel Bros	600	3	3¼	3	2⅞
6¾	2⅝		Glidden	600	6½	5¾	6½	5¾
19⅝	8¼	1.10	Gobel (Adolf)	1200	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜
1¾	1¼		Gold Dust	800	15⅜	15	15⅜	13⅝
20	7		Goodrich	600	6⅝	5½	6¼	5⅞
19⅜	5½		Goodrich pf	100	19	19	19	19½
61	19¾	7	Goodyear	4300	17½	15¾	17	15¾
20¼	7¼		Goodyear 1pf	400	47	45	47	44½
14⅝	1		Gotham Silk Hos	1900	19	19	19	19
7⅜	2⅜		Graham Paige	5900	2¾	2¼	2¾	2⅜
35½	22	3	Granby	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	
30¼	14½	1	Grand Un pf	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	
25	5½		Grant (WT)	200	19¾	19½	19¾	19
8⅜	3¼		Great Nor pf	4800	15⅞	13⅞	15¾	13¾
2	⅜		Great West Sug	2200	8½	7¾	8¼	8⅛
8	2		Grigsby-Grunow	2100	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
			Gulf Mobile & N	200	8½	4½	4½	
			—H—					
2¾	⅝		Hahn Dept Sto	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
14	7		Hat	330	2	2	2	
1½	⅛		Hayes Body	200	1¼	1	1	1⅜
28½	13⅛	2	Hercules Powder	200	18	18	18	
95	70¼		Hercules Powd pf	10	84½	84½	84½	
83	43½	6	Hershey Choc	900	54¼	53	54¼	53
83	57	5	Hersey Choc pf	100	70	70	70	
16⅜	3		Hollander	400	8	8¼	8¼	
11⅞	7½	1	Holland Furnace	3900	11⅜	10½	11¼	10
24⅝	8¼		Houston Oil	3100	19⅞	18½	19⅜	19¼

1932 High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Aug. 15	Last Aug. 13
5½	1¼		Houston Oil new	700	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	3¾
16⅛	6	.40	Howe Sound	300	8½	8½	8½	8¾
30¾	9	1½	Hudson & Man	100	18½	18½	18½	18½
11⅜	3⅞		Hudson Motor	1400	6½	6¼	6½	6¾
6¾	1½		Hupp Motors	500	3½	3¼	3¼	3
			—I—					
18½	4¾		Ill Central	4300	13⅞	11½	13⅞	11½
38⅛	7⅛	2	Indus Rayon	900	19⅞	19	19⅜	18
39½	14¾	2	Ingersoll-Rand	800	32	30	32	30
	3¼	.62½e	Insuranshare Del	100	4½	4½	4½	
3½	1	28	Insuranshare Md	100	4½	4½	4½	
14¾	5¼		Interbore Rap T	900	7¾	7¾	7¾	
	⅛		Intercon Rub	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	
5	1¾		Interlake Iron	500	4¼	4	4	
117	35½	6†	Int Business M	1300	86	82¾	86	82
5½	1½	20	Int Carriers	300	3½	3½	3½	3½
19⅜	3¾		Int Cement	1100	19	17¾	19	16⅜
			Int Combustion	900	1¼	1¼	1¼	
34½	10⅜	1.80	Int Harvester	41100	36	27¾	29½	27¼
11⅜	2¾		Int Hydroelec	1100	7½	6¾	7½	6¾
9¼	3½		Int Nickel	9400	8¼	7⅝	8¼	7⅝
80	50	7	Int Nickel pf	100	78	78	78	
1⅛	⅜		Int Pap&Pow C	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
11	2		Int Pap&Pow pf	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
10¼	3½		Int Rys C A pf	50	5½	5½	5½	
23½	9¾	1.50	Int Salt	500	15½	15½	15½	16
44⅜	20¼	3	Int Shoe	300	25½	25½	25½	28½
24⅞	7½		Int Silver	200	10½	10

DEMAND FOR PIG IRON IS ACCELERATED

Inquiries in New York Market Are Showing Big Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—More tangible signs of improvement appear in the steel industry at the time that barometric figures for July have shown that to have been the poorest month of the century, if not in the modern history of the steel industry.

Demand for pig iron at New York is the best in a year. Shipments of wire products to the agricultural regions so far this month have been about 3 per cent better than in July.

The iron and steel scrap market is strong, and prices are apparently about to go still higher.

Though actual improvement has been difficult to find it is easy to imagine demand increasing virtually over night in the manner of pig iron in the New York market during tthe last week, where inquiries for 5000 tons appeared, whereas the previous run of inquiries had been only 1000 tons weekly.

September is the month in which most predictions for improvement are centered but a distinct betterment before that date is not impossible. Naturally steel sentiment has been affected favorably by rises on the New York Stock Exchange and in other metals and commodities.

Railroad Requirements

It is believed that renewed purchasing by the railroads will be the first important phase of new business since in this field there is the greatest room for improvement.

A survey of the equipment situation among typical western railroads revealed that 33 per cent of all freight cars are 20 years or more old, while from 59 to 80 per cent are 10 years old. Naturally these must be replaced soon by more modern equipment. The carriers may find themselves sorely taxed from lack of rolling stock when it comes to moving the crops.

Steel rail production this year may not be more than 300,000 tons, whereas around 2,000,000 tons is regarded more normal. The only tentative rail business at the moment is 15,000 tons which the Northern Pacific may purchase.

The production pace of the industry promises to increase this week. Several idle steel mills are being restarted. In fact there is the most simultaneous movement of resumption in many weeks. At the same time the steel mills work so intermittently that it is difficult to estimate the production pace accurately at any one time.

Sales of wire products such as fencing to the farming regions this month are estimated as 5 per cent better than during July. The agricultural implement makers, however, have not experienced improvement as yet.

Steel Barometers

The showing of the various steel barometers for July were as follows: Pig iron production declined 12 per cent; steel ingot production was down 9 per cent, while the unfilled order total of the United States Steel Corporation dropped 3 per cent, the mildest decline in some time. This was the sixteenth consecutive drop in the unfilled obligations of the leading steel maker.

The steel scrap market is stronger in all centers, with the most conspicuous rise at Chicago. Dealers refused $6 a ton for heavy melting steel at Chicago for shipment into Canada, this price being $1 a ton higher than previous actual sales. Rising scrap values are regarded as an indicator of forthcoming increased production. Price levels of iron and steel scrap generally are the highest since June 21.

The price situation in finished steel is a trifle disturbed. Though the major rolled products, such as bars, plates and shapes, are firm, weakness has developed in some of the lighter forms of steel; such as tin plate, terne plate, strips and certain kinds of steel sheets. It often happens, however, that such easiness of prices is the forerunner of a stronger and more active market.

Competition Keen

Foreign competition in pig iron and steel is still being felt keenly along the Atlantic seaboard and often many miles inland. Dutch pig iron tends to depress the local iron market, while various forms of finished steel are in strong competition. The American Iron and Steel Institute recently asked the Tariff Commission to arrange a higher duty to debar imported structural steel. Though a German bid was lower, 290 tons of piling for the Hoover Dam was placed with a Pittsburgh maker.

The better demand for pig iron is quite general. Sales at Cleveland for the last week were nearly 10,000 tons, with 7000 tons sold at Philadelphia. At New York new inquiry far exceeded recent sales. Improvement was also reported at Chicago, St. Louis, Boston and in Canada. Pig iron consumers apparently believe that the bottom of the pig iron market has been reached. In one case an eastern Pennsylvania consumer contracted for an entire year's supply of iron.

Nonferrous Metals

The nonferrous metals were either stable or higher, the average price for the metals having risen less sharply than during other recent weeks. Silver was the spectacular performer, rising at the middle of the week to 30 cents an ounce, compared with the general level of 27 cents over the past many months, but being down to 27⅞ cents on Saturday. Tin also reached the highest price level since November of last year. Quicksilver, on the other hand, was inclined toward weakness. Copper, lead and zinc were virtually unchanged throughout the week.

PEPPERELL PASSES DIVIDEND

Pepperell Manufacturing Company passed the quarterly dividend due at this time. Three months ago $1 a share was paid. Russell H. Leonard, treasurer, states: "The company continues in a very strong financial condition but, because of the length and the severity of the present readjustment, the directors believe that it is for the best interests of the company to conserve its resources."

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	84⅛	84⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	21	20
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	21	20
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	21	19
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	82	82
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	76	76
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	40¾	40
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	78½	78½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	75	75
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	63½	63½
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	3⅝	2
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¼	103¼
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	104½	104
Amer T&T col 5s '46	103½	103⅜
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	99½	99
Amer T&T 5s '65	99⅛	99⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	104⅝	104⅝
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	91½	90½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	30	30
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	75½	75½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	68	67¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	88	88
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	87	87
Atl. Refining deb 5s '37	76	75⅞
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	100	100
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	77¼	76½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	67	65¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	36¾	34½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	48¾	46
Balt & Ohio 5s '51	74	73
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '48	86¾	86½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	56	55¾
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	70	70
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	104	104
Boston & Maine 5s '67	104	103¾
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	71	71
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104⅝	104½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	104	104
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	88	87½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	100½	100⅜
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	105⅞	105⅞
Buff R & P 4½s '57	98½	98½
Bur Cr&N 5s '34	54	53⅞
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	65	65
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	61	61
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	66¼	66¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	89½	89½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	84¾	84¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	84¾	84¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	83½	83½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	89⅝	89⅝
Can North deb 7s '40	89¼	89¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	103⅝	103¼
Can Pacific 5s '54	65⅝	64¼
Can South 5s A '62	79	79
Cen District Tel 5s	82	82
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	102¾	102¾
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	27	25
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	101	101
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	69½	69½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	79½	79½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	63¾	63¾
Ches Corp 5s '47	91	91
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	60¼	58
Ches & O con 5s '39	93⅝	93⅜
Ches & O 4½s B	103⅞	103⅞
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	81	81
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	45½	45½
Chicago B&Q 4s Ill div '49	85	84½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	90	89¾
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	90	90
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	14½	14
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	45½	44
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	27¼	27
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	62⅞	62⅞
Chicago M&StP gen 4½s '89	64¼	64¼
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	68	67
Chicago M St P&Pac 5s '75	8½	8
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	29½	28½
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	27¾	27¾
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	24¾	23
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	68	68
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	32¼	31
Chicago & Nw 4½s	75	75
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	29½	27
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	42½	40
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	38	36½
Chicago Ter Hau & SE in 5s '60	24	23
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	36	35
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	100	100
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	111	111
Childs Co 5s '43	71¾	71¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	31	30½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	51½	49¾
Clev Cc C&StL 4½s E '77	92¼	92¼
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	49	49
Colonial Oil 6s '38	80	79⅞
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	48	48
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	80½	79⅞
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr.	80	79⅞
Com Credit Co 6s '34	80	79
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98	98
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	93¼	93
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	133½	133½
Con Gas 4½s '51	98½	98½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	93	92½
Containeer Corp 6s '46	103⅜	103
Cuba RR 6s '36	36	36
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	37	37
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	82	82
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	46½	46
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	19½	17½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	23½	23
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	94⅜	94⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101¾	101¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	100½	100½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 "A"	86	86
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	98¾	98½
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	72	71
Erie RR ref 5s '67	40	40
Erie RR gen 5s '75	32	30½
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	32	30¾
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	57	57
Gannett 6s '43	40	36
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	70	70
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	50	48½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102½	102½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	101¼	101¼
Gen Theater Equip 6s '04	66¼	66¼
Goodrich 6s '45	3½	3½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	52	50
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	79⅞	78½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	99¾	99
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	103¼	102⅝
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	56	56
Great Northern 5s '73 C	58½	57
Great Northern 7s '36 A	77¾	77¾
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	78	78
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	37	37
Hudson Coal 5s '62	83¾	83¾
Hudson & Han adj in 5s '57	36¾	36¾
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	50	50
Humble Oil 5s '37	84	82¾
Ill Central 4s '53	101¾	101⅜
Ill Central 4¼s '66	42½	42½
Ill Central 5s '52	40¾	39½
Ill Central 6½s '36	58	58
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	72	70
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	40	39¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	42½	41½
Ind Limestone 6s '41	98½	98¼
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	9	9
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	77	76½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	42	41
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	5½	5¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	54	53½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	54	53¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	34	32½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	69½	68½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	65	63⅞
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	44	44
Int Paper 6s '55	51	49½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	27	27
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	41	41
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	39¼	39½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	45	43½
Kan City Pts&Mem 4s '36	44	43½
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	46	46
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	53	53
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	95½	95¼
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	56½	56¼
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	39¾	39½
Kinney & Co 7½s '36	61½	61
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	64	64
L'Aufaro 6s '54	73	72
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	47¼	47¼
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	37	35
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	99½	99½
L&N uni 4s '40	85	84½
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	68	68
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	5½	5½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	39⅞	35½
Marion Steam S 6s	40	40
Metro Edison 4½s '68	77¾	76
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	84	84
Metro Water 5½s '56	61	61
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	91½	91
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	85½	85½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	84½	83
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	44	43
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	54	54
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	78	78
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	62	60
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	38	38
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	19½	18
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	35	35
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	34	34
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	34	34
Mo Pacific 5s I '81	34½	33
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	34½	33
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	18¾	17¾
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	8	7
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	8½	8½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	90	74
Nat Steel 5s	89¾	89¾
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	78½	77½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	98	97½
N J Pow & Lt 5s '60	105	105
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	80¼	80¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	69½	69½
N O T & M 5s B '54	70	70
N O T & M 5½s '54	28	28
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	31⅜	31⅜
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	70½	70
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	73½	73
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	53¼	49
NYC&H Rrfg & im 5s 2013	57	48⅞
NYCHR cv 6s '35	54½	54½
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	74	74
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	69¾	69¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	29¼	28½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	29¼	28
NY Dock Co 4s '51	52½	50½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	40½	40½
NY Edison 5s C '51	40½	40
NY NH&H deb 4s '67	104½	104¼
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	49	49
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	83	83
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	83	82½
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	50	48⅞
NY Railway inc 6s '65	40	40
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	1¾	1¾
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	94	93¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103	102¾
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	50	50
Niag Share 5½s '50	65	65
Norf Southern rfg A '61	8½	6¼
Nor Am Cement 5½s '40	36½	36½
North Am Co 5s '61	83	82¾
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	80	80

	High	Low	Aug.15	Aug.13
Ner Am Ed 5s A '57	81	81		
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	86½	85		
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	61	61		
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	88	88		
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	83	81		
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	98½	98½		
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	103	102½		
Norwalk in 5s	13¾	13¾		
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	79½	78½		
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	22	22		
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103½	102¼		
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103¾	103¾		
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	28	28		
Paramount Public 5½s '50	26	26		
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	31½	31½		
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	56	56		
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	87¾	87½		
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	94	94		
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	62¾	62		
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	76¾	76¾		
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	95½	95½		
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	75½	75½		
Penn Railrad 5s '64	73¾	73½		
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	84	84		
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	98¾	98½		
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	95	95		
Peoria & aEst 1st 4s '40	43	42½		
Pere Marquette 5s '56	54	53¾		
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	74¼	74¼		
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	61	61		
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	46½	45¾		
Phil Railway 4s '37	18½	18½		
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	94	94		
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60C	48	47½		
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	57¾	57½		
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	91	90		
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	30¾	29½		
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	91¼	91¼		
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	99	98⅞		
Pure Oil 5½s '40	98	96⅝		
Read rfg 4½s A '97	78½	78		
Read rfg 4½s B '97	81	81		
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	80	80		
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	75¾	75½		
Republic I&S 5s '40	51	50½		
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	71	71		
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	48	48		
Rutland RR 6s '41	26	26		
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	40	40		
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	54	54		
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	13	12½		
St Louis & SF 4½s ct	9¾	9¼		
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	9	9		
St Louis SW con 4s '32	13¾	13½		
Seabd AL rfg 4s '50 stamped	29	29		
Seabd A L 6s ct	10½	10		
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	36	36		
Shell Pipe 5s '52	83¼	83½		
Shell Union 5s '47	83	83		
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	83¾	83¾		
Shubert Theater 6s '42	2½	2¼		
Siesian Am Corp 7s '41	95½	95½		
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	92⅞	92		
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96	96		
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¼	102		
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	99½	98½		
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	96	96		
Smith A O 6½s '33	70½	70½		
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103⅜	103⅜		
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	57	57		
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	79	77¼		
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	53¼	53		
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	52	51½		
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	51	50		
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	90	90		
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	31	31		
Southern Ry con 5s '94	76	76		
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	38	37		
Southern Ry 4s gen 6½s '56	41¼	40		
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	29	29		
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103	103		
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102½	102⅜		
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	93¾	93½		
Swift & Co 5s '42	96¾	96½		
Swift Internat 5s '49	89¾	89¾		
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	29¼	28⅞		
Texas Corp 5s '44	56	55		
Third Ave adj 5s '60	100	100		
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	84½	80½		
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	94	94		
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	81	80¼		
Union Pacific 4s '68	83¾	83⅝		
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	84¾	84¾		
Union Pacific 4½s '67	88	88		
US Rubber Co 5s '47	45	44¼		
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	31	30		
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	33½	33		
Vanadium 5s '41	46¾	45½		
Virginia Ry 5s '62	86	86		
Wabash RR 4½s '78	9	9		
Walworth 6s '45	19	19		
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	24	24		
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	25½	23½		
Warren Bros 6s '41	97	97		
Western Elec 5s '44	50	50		
Western Maryland 4s '52	97	96¼		
Western Maryland 5½s '77	59⅝	58		
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	53⅞	53⅞		
Western Pacific 5s A '46	93½	93		
Western Union R E 4½s '50	69	68¼		
Western Union 5s '51	68	67½		
Western Union col 5s '38	79½	77		
Western Union 5½s '36	96	87⅞		
Western Union 5s '60	67	65½		
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	55½	55½		
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	60	60		
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	28½	28½		
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	41	41		
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	65½	65½		
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	67½	65¾		

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Aug15	Aug13
3½s '47	102.22	102.22	102.22	102.27
4th 4¼s '38	101.14	101.12	101.12	101.14
1st conv 4¼s '47	102.29	102.25	102.26	102.27
US 3s '55	101.10	101.8	101.10	101.10
US 3½s '49	96.16	96.5	96.10	96.24
US 3½s '43 March	97.26	97.8	97.8	97.26
US 3½s '43 June	100.10	100.1	101.10	100.8
US 3½s '47	100.10	100.10	100.10	100.12
US 3½s '56	100.12	100.4	100.12	100.6
US 4s '54	102.3	101.30	102.3	101.28
US 4¼s '52	104.7	104.00	104.00	104.12
	107.12	107.3	107.3	107.2

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	21½	21½	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	40¼	40¼	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	40¼	40¼	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	41	40¼	
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	41½	41	
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	40	40	
Australia 4½s '56	64¾	64¼	
Australia 5s '55	71¼	71¼	
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	85	84½	
Austria Hydro 6½s	26	26	
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	47½	47½	
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96¼	96¼	
Belgium (King) 6½ '49	99¾	99¾	
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104	104	
Berlin (City) 6s '58	104⅜	104⅜	
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	30	30	
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	33½	33½	
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	45	44½	
Berlin Elec 6s '55	34¾	39	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	40½	40½	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	4½	4½	
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	4½	4½	
Brazil (US) 8s '41	5¾	5¾	
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	20⅜	20⅜	
Brisbane 5s '57	55	55	
Budapest (City) 6s '62	58½	58½	
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	26½	26½	
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	25¾	25	
Calduas (Rep) 7½s '46	25½	25½	
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	13½	13½	
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	97½	97	
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	82	82	
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	91	91	
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	9½	9⅜	
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	10½	10½	
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	8	7¾	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	7½	7½	
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	7¾	7¾	
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	8⅝	8	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 aJn	36½	36½	
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	33¾	33½	
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	67	67	
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	67	67	
Corboda (City) 7s '37	11½	11½	
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	14	14	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	81	81	
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	39¾	39½	
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	14	14	
Denmark (King) 6s '42	78¼	78¼	
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	85¾	83¼	
Duke Price Power 6s '66	83½	83¼	
Dutch El sf 6s '62	51¾	50	
Frankfort 6½s '53	94	94	
French (Rep) 7½s '49	32⅜	31½	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	114	114	
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	120½	120⅜	
German 7s '49	45½	45½	
German 7s '49	45½	45½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	68	67½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	46	45⅝	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	43¼	42¾	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	43¾	43	
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rets	46½	45¾	
Germ El Pow '53	30½	30	
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	44½	44¼	
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	46	46	
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	39¾	37⅝	
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	51¼	51¼	
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	45¼	44¾	
Hamburg 6s '46	40	40	
Harpen 6s '49 ww	36	36	
Holland Am Line 6s '47	42	42	
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	15⅝	15⅝	
Italy (King) 7s '51	75¾	75¾	
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	33¾	33¾	
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	49⅞	49⅞	
Karstadt 6s '43	60¼	60¼	
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	21¼	21	
Medellin 6½s '54	14¾	13	
Meridionale El 7s '57	10½	10½	
Milan (City) 6½s '52	76⅜	76⅜	
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	72¼	72¼	
New South Wales 5s '58	10	10	
Nord Rys 6½s '50	66½	66½	
Norway (King) 6s '43	105½	105½	
Norway (King) 6s '44	78¾	78¼	
Nuremberg 6s '52	78½	78½	
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	32	32	
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	58⅝	55⅝	
Oslo (City) 6s '55	46	46	
Paris-Orleans 6½s '58	66	66	
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	103¼	103¼	
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	5¼	5	
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	5⅝	5½	
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	16½	16½	
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	48¾	48½	
Prussia 6½s '51	55⅝	55⅜	
Prussia 6s '52	36	35¼	
Queensland (State) 7s '41	35¼	35¼	
Rhine Main 7s '50	73	73	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	49½	49⅛	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	42¼	42½	
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	42¼	42	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	50¾	50¾	
Rhinelbe 7s '46	37	36½	
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	7⅞	7½	
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	7½	7½	
Rio G do Sul (State 7s '66	8½	8½	
Roumania 7s '59	84½	84½	
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	39	39	
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	42	41⅝	
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	44⅜	44⅜	
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	55	54½	
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	41¾	41¼	
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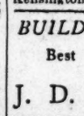

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Rime-O-Grams No. 16

Published: July 18

ANSWERS

1.

A scholar, a courtier,
A soldier, a rover
Once spread down his cloak
For a queen to walk over.
(Sir Walter Raleigh)

2.

This Puritan brave
Was a leader intrepid;
His method of courting,
However, seemed tepid.
(Capt. Miles Standish)

3.

Once sitting astride
The top of the world,
The flag of America
This hero unfurled.
(Robert E. Peary)

4.

He searched for a fountain
In which he might dip
To gain lasting youth—
But it gave him the slip.
(Ponce De Leon)

5.

After traveling East,
Braving deserts and floods,
He returned with rich gems
Sewed up in his duds.
(Marco Polo)

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DAILY FEATURES

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Holland Institute recently surveyed the apparel worn by the average man and woman in New York in the summer and found that women's clothes totaled about a pound per person. Man's attire averaged almost six pounds!

Rime-O-Grams

No. 28

Men of the Bible

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.

He deluded the foe
Beyond reason's length
By three times concealing
The source of his strength.

2.

His sons—that is, ten—
With anguish were torn,
When the governor's cup
Was found in the corn.

3.

While tending his sheep
He beheld a bright flame,
And demanding high service
A voice called his name.

4.

Obeying an order
Which great courage tested,
When ready to strike
His hand was arrested.

5.

Compelled to make terms
By hunger distressing,
He found himself later
Bereft of a blessing.

The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.
Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 28."

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Oxfords or low shoes undoubtedly received that name because this footwear was first made and worn in Oxford, Eng., during the seventeenth century?

American vessels engaged in coastwise trade were at one time exempt from paying toll for passage through the Panama Canal?

Going to the polls in Germany never interfered with business, as all elections in the German Republic are held on Sundays?

A naturalized citizen of the United States cannot be legally deported to his former native land?

America's first shoemaker was Thomas Beard, who came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1629?

In Lighter Vein

The Cause

A New York concert orchestra recently presented Beethoven's "Leonore" overture which has two climaxes, each followed by the blare of a trumpet off stage. The first climax came, but not a sound came from the trumpet. The conductor, considerably annoyed, went on to the second. Again there was silence. This time, the overture being finished, he rushed into the wings. There he found the trumpet player still arguing with the house fireman.

"I tell you, you can't play that thing back here!" the latter was saying. "There's a concert going on!"—*Capper's.*

Now Is the Time

Postmaster-General Brown was one of the speakers at the reunion of the Harvard Class of '92, held in Cambridge July 27. In the course of his remarks he told of reading a letter just after his appointment, from a lady in Massachusetts, saying:

"Dear Postmaster-General:

"Now that Mr. Coolidge is no longer our President, I am hoping that you will find it possible to put more mucilage on our postage stamps."

—Lustige Kolner Zeitung

"Why are you polishing silver on the serviette?"

"Sorry—an old habit."

"Not necessary here—besides, you will soil the serviette."

Sufficient

A prim maiden lady who had spent all her years in the Bostonian atmosphere went to see some relatives who lived in a near-by state. Shortly after the train pulled out of the station she noticed a slab of granite beside the track which read "1-m. from Boston."

The lady, thinking it was a tombstone that read "I'm from Boston" added to herself, "How very simple and yet how sufficient."—*Pathfinder.*

Curious

Sunday School Teacher: "And then it rained 40 days and 40 nights."

Johnny: "And were the farmers satisfied then, teacher?"—*Capper's.*

Sounded Well

"Now, for the last time, Jimmy. I want you to wash your face and hands!"

"Are you sure it will be the last time, Mother?"

The Real Cue

First Actor: "In the romantic scene in the first act I don't know whether to close my eyes or not."

Manager: "Just watch the audience and if they close theirs it doesn't make any difference."

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

TEACH me to feel another's woe,
To hide the fault I see;
That mercy unto others show
That Mercy shows to me. —POPE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This morning I woke up early as usual and started out on a tour of inspection around our new camp—
He was a little fat fellow and was gnawing on a tall tree—
It was near a big lake and I had gone but a short distance when I caught sight of a strange animal just ahead of me—
And while I was watching him it suddenly crashed to the ground!
Plop
???

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Leslie Finds Fairyland

(Melbourne Herald)

Melbourne, Australia

LESLIE ALLEN, aged 8 years, found Fairyland in the city on Saturday morning. He had been told that fairies gave little boys things that they wanted most, but he was rather surprised to discover that the fairies he met lived in a bank, and were dressed as ordinary men and women. But if all fairies are not as these, he is sure that these are the sort he likes best. Leslie began his wonderful adventure early in the morning. A newsboy pal had promised to let him help sell papers, and the little chap, barefooted, poorly clad, and hungry, walked from Collingwood to Collins Street. But his pal was not there.

The caretaker of the Royal Bank found Leslie sobbing his heart out in a near-by lane. Soon he extracted the story of his disappointment.

One of the girls of the bank took up a collection among the corresponding staff. Then a number of the bank people got busy, and just as if they had waved a magic wand there was a wonderful transformation in the little chap.

The caretaker's wife gave him a warm bath, and other kindly hands supplied him with new navy blue knickers, a warm pullover, boots and socks, in fact, everything down to a flannel. He was given a good breakfast—the breakfast he had expected to earn by selling papers—and was supplied with a parcel of extra clothing.

The climax of happiness was reached when a coin was handed to him. It was simply wonderful to have new knickers with pockets in them, to say nothing of a packet of chocolate. But a two-shilling piece to put into one of those pockets! He had struck Fairyland sure enough.

A bank employee took to his home a boy who, from being the saddest little waif in the city, had suddenly become the happiest in the world.

The one thing he could not quite understand was that his mother, who is a widow, put her hands to her face and wept when the story was told to her and she saw her boy—a handsome little lad—looking just as she would have had him look had fortune been more kind to her.

He didn't know that they were tears of joy, so he put his hand in his pocket and handed her the two-shilling piece.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Moral, ethical (L. B. C., who asks for an explanation of the difference between the words)—"Ethics" may be defined as the science of right conduct and character, the department of study concerned with the fundamentals and ideals of human duty and obligation. "Morals," too, may be regarded as a study, but its principal application is practical—to the practice and conduct of men with reference to right and wrong.

"Ethical," then, pertains to the fundamentals of right and wrong in the abstract, "moral" to their practical understanding and application. We might refer properly to an ethical statement (one which conforms to the science of ethics) or to an ethical agreement (one based on an understood code of ethics); but we would refer to a moral person (indicating one who lived up to his natural sense of right) or to a moral action (the practical application of the ideals of human behavior.

While it is true that usage has made the words more or less interchangeable, we may do well to use "ethical" when referring to that which conforms to a code of ethics, and employ "moral" when the action proceeds from an individual's sense of right and wrong. For instance, a real estate dealer may violate an understanding with his fellow dealers and charge a customer less than the established commission. This, so far as it would apply to the other dealers, might be considered unethical. But circumstances (the customer's neediness, lack of cash, intimate relationship, etc.) might combine to make the transaction far from unmoral.

"Free moral agents" (E. N. H.)—Edwards in his "Freedom of the Will" says: "A moral agent is a being that is capable of those actions that have a moral quality, and which can properly be denominated good or evil in a moral sense, virtuous or vicious, commendable or faulty." A "free moral agent," then, is one who is free to choose between right and wrong.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Punch: Dr. A. H. Pirie, of Montreal, has demonstrated that, by means of an X-ray fuse, printed matter held upside down can be read in a darkened room through closed eyelids. Further developments will be eagerly awaited by those who have difficulty in reading other people's newspapers in the train.

Arkansas Gazette: The hint we have to offer the Garden Club members this morning is that up in Montreal a dinosaur track is being used as a bird bath.

Detroit News: Simile—Mixed as the emotions of a Chicago school teacher, asking her class, "If a man earns $3.50 a day and works 5½ days, how much does he receive?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Appraising the Five-Year Plan

NOW that the Soviet Five-Year Plan of national development is approaching an end—it will be officially terminated on Dec. 31, 1932, four and a quarter years after it was launched—the question naturally arises: Success or failure? The only accurate, if indefinite, answer which can be given is: Both. Some of the objectives have been achieved, sometimes with a good margin. Others have quite as definitely failed of realization.

In such branches of industry as oil, tractor, and machine building the quotas prescribed by the Five-Year Plan have been surpassed. On the other hand, the original plan demanded for its last year an output of 75,000,000 tons of coal and 20,000,000 tons of iron and steel. The year has now advanced far enough to permit the prediction that neither of these totals will be reached.

Turning to agriculture, the original plan of drawing some 15 or 20 per cent of the peasant households into collective farms has been sweepingly exceeded, as 61 per cent of the peasant families are now included in the country's 200,000 collective farms. On the other hand, instead of the projected figure of 355,000,000 acres of planted land, the actual area this year is officially stated as 340,000,000 acres. And it seems almost impossible that this year will witness an output of 106,000,000 tons of grain as required. Much more serious is the failure in the field of animal husbandry. There has even been a substantial decrease in the numbers of cattle, sheep, pigs and chickens.

The Five-Year Plan contained definite percentages of increase in the food consumption of the city population—27.7 per cent in meat, 72 per cent in eggs, 55.6 per cent in milk products—which emphatically have not been realized. Communist statisticians are silent on this.

The plan has been subjected to important modifications in the sphere of price structure. As originally conceived, it projected an increase in nominal, i. e., money, wages and a greater increase in real wages as the result of a reduction in the prices of food products and manufactured goods. Actually nominal wages have grown even faster than the plan prescribed, but real wages have definitely been lowered, because prices, even in the coöperative stores, have advanced faster than wages have risen, and prices in the private markets and in state "commercial" stores would have seemed utterly fantastic four years ago.

Thus it seems fair to say in generalization that the Five-Year Plan has been most successful in pushing forward big industrial construction and in drawing considerable masses of peasants into the collective farms and least successful in effecting any improvement in the living standard of the population. It has proved easier to build huge new plants than to operate them efficiently; to bring peasants—with the warning of the "liquidation" of the kulaks before their eyes—into collective farms than to obtain from these farms the desired productivity of labor.

So far Soviet industrial progress has been achieved pretty definitely at the expense of the standard of living of the population. The second Five-Year Plan promises to increase by two or three times the per capita consumption of food and manufactured goods. While in some instances even this would mean only a reattainment of the living standards of 1927, success would go far to compensate, in the eyes of the masses, the privations that have been imposed. But if this increase should prove as illusory as the growth in per capita consumption of meat, eggs and milk products, promised by the first plan, the limits even of Russian patience might be pretty severely taxed.

Prompt Paying Pays

"CHARGE IT" has come to be one of the most costly phrases in the English language. Charging is easy. Paying is hard. Putting off payment for a time, provided one pays eventually, may seem a harmless bit of carelessness until one realizes the slow payment habit (and it generally is nothing but a habit) is costing communities, manufacturers, and retailers billions of dollars annually.

In the United States alone it has been estimated that $15,000,000,000 worth of credit is frozen in unpaid bills. Most of this huge sum will eventually be paid in full. Negligence and thoughtlessness, rather than dishonesty, have brought about this serious situation. Part of it is due to the strange mentality by which merchants treat charge customers more considerately than those who pay cash. But the amount of "frozen" retail credit has become so large that a movement is reported to be on foot among credit associations to establish an agreement whereby all overdue accounts will be charged an additional 6 per cent.

Every charge transaction is in the nature of a loan to the customer by the retailer. When a customer holds a bill unpaid for thirty, sixty, ninety days or longer, he has thrown upon the retailer the burden of paying it for him. The retailer must pay the manufacturer for the merchandise. Each month he must also pay regularly salaries, rent and other overhead expenses. Should the retailer not have the needed funds, then his recourse is to the bank where he borrows at interest. In case the banks are unable to lend, then the retailer not large enough to carry slow-pay customers may eventually be forced out of business, dismissing employees and disrupting the flow of trade through the community.

On the other hand, when customers pay their bills promptly, the retailer has, over and above his regular expenses, a sum to use for cash buying. Manufacturers are eagerly seeking retailers who can pay their bills within ten days. Those retailers can command the best quality and assortments at the lowest prices, and are able to pass on to customers such advantages.

The manufacturer also benefits by these cash transactions. With funds on hand he is able to retain his skilled employees, pay cash for raw materials, and often employ more labor. Certain large mill owners have stated recently that they could sell much more merchandise to retailers if they could extend to those retailers more credit—but that they cannot do. Should those same retailers who desire credit receive payment from even a part of their slow-pay customers they could order the needed merchandise immediately. Such additional orders would enable the mills to operate economically nearer to full capacity and to hire more workers.

By paying every bill promptly one can assist retailers to serve him with better merchandise at lower prices, can help the manufacturer to operate with lower cost for working capital, can aid toward increasing employment all along the line, and so help to bring about more prosperous conditions generally—besides maintaining his own credit.

Women and Diplomacy

FRANCE has recently been compelled to give serious consideration to the question whether women are or are not eligible to hold responsible positions in the diplomatic service. A number of French women have distinguished themselves so notably in the examinations that normally lead to diplomatic appointments that the Council of State has been led to feel that it is unjust to go on assuming merely as a matter of course that women are ineligible for diplomatic posts. It has therefore made an investigation of the question, and decided that as the law stands women are debarred from filling such positions.

That, however, is not the really important aspect of the affair. What matters is that the question of the diplomatic service being opened to women has been seriously and formally raised by a constitutional body. Now the question has been asked, it is inevitable an enlightened answer sooner or later will be given.

To some extent an answer has already been given. Two well-known women have in the last ten years actually held important diplomatic posts. Miss Nadejda Stancioff, for intance, who is now Lady Muir, wife of Sir Alexander Kay Muir, was secretary of the Bulgarian Legation in London a few years ago; Madame Kollontay acted for some time as Soviet Ambassador to Norway and as Minister to Mexico. But these, and a few others similar to them, were exceptional cases. They hardly pointed to the possibility of diplomacy's becoming a normal profession for women. The French inquiry, on the other hand, does make this suggestion.

Diplomacy requires a deep knowledge of international law. There is no reason why women should not acquire this knowledge. Already they have successfully entered almost every other branch of the legal system. And a change has come over the conception of diplomacy which renders it a peculiarly suitable field for the display of feminine activity.

It used to be universally held that the duty of a diplomat was to further the interests of his own country at no matter what cost. Now it is admitted that the function of diplomacy is rather to reconcile conflicting interests. The true aim of diplomacy is the promotion of international peace, not the aggrandizement of national ambitions. One cannot help asking why women should any longer be barred from a profession which is a means toward attaining an ideal in which they are peculiarly interested.

Music at San Quentin

MUSIC is a hardy flower. It blooms not only under the broad warm skies of social opportunity, but also under that "little tent of blue which prisoners call the sky."

Behind the grim walls of San Quentin penitentiary in California hundreds of inmates are devoting time to the study of music. The satisfaction with which they regard the provision for this study is reflected in a recent issue of the Bulletin, which the inmates publish. It is said no desire on the part of a prisoner to acquire musical training is overlooked. And it is noted that between the years 1920 and 1930 about 1500 men, the majority of whom knew practically nothing of music, left that institution with musical educations.

The study of music is an interesting phase of an important development in American prison education. This development reflects a tendency on the part of prison authorities to recognize the need for something more than mere vocational training, however valuable such training may be. It is a step toward salvaging the intellectual as well as the economic value of men. In the United States most of its possibilities seem to lie ahead of it, but in Great Britain the cultural side of prison education is even now predominant.

Music appears to be taking a prominent place in this type of prison education. And there seems no doubt its effect will be not only to brighten prison hours, but to help fit the prisoner to take a happier part in society upon his release. There are few studies which contribute more than does music to the individual's appreciation of beauty, or so touch the finer sentiments of men, or lead more directly into pleasant and profitable friendships.

The effect which music may have even on so-called hardened criminals found impressive illustration recently in an account of one such prisoner's reform. Hearing a Wagner overture, this prisoner was so moved as to ask what man could compose such music. His question led to an acquaintance with one who brought him biographies of great musicians. Such reading proved to be only the start of study that carried him into a hitherto unknown field of literature and living. He became not only a music lover but a useful and respected citizen.

This story is perhaps not typical of the effects of music in prisons. But it is indicative of the kind of influence music may exert. Society generally recognizes in this branch of the arts an indispensable cultural asset. The musicians of San Quentin probably will agree that it is as valuable on one side of the prison wall as on the other.

An American Gift to Iceland

IT MAY have surprised an occasional reader to learn from his newspaper that, as one of the citizens of the United States, he had been participating in the presentation of a statue of Leif Ericson to the people of Iceland. Congressional discussion of the proposed gift had escaped his attention, though, for that matter, his opinion probably would not have been adverse.

Some may feel that they have been unsuspectedly implicated in a gesture of disrespect to Columbus. This, however, is not the case, for Congress gave it to be understood in giving the statue that the event to be considered was altogether the thousandth anniversary of the Icelandic Parliament and not at all the discovery of America.

Iceland itself was twice discovered: first by voyagers from Ireland or Scotland early in the eighth century, and again by Norwegians about a century later. Tradition reports the earlier arrivals as monks. One may believe that they traveled to convert, and finding no likely subjects on the island made nothing of their discovery. The Norwegians colonized, and, the island being small, it was soon well inhabited and had established the Althing, whose long continuance has recently been celebrated.

From this ancient Iceland, Eric the Red, as the saga tells, set out and discovered Greenland; and his son Leif to discover Vinland the Good. The Icelanders of that time spoke a language, then and for several centuries spoken even as far away as England, Scotland, and Ireland, but now exclusively Icelandic and so little changed that it has been said still to resemble Old English as spoken before the Norman Conquest. It adds an Anglo-Saxon touch to think of the Icelandic hero, as he steered his dragon-headed ship, shouting orders to his rowers in stout Old English. Or, at least, something so very much like it that William the Conqueror would hardly have known the difference.

It detracts nothing from the place of Columbus—

> When shall the world forget
> Thy glory and our debt,
> Indomitable soul,
> Immortal Genoese?—

to believe that Leif Ericson, steering and speaking as above, reached the American continent and named it Vinland. His adventure left at most an interesting field of research for Runic reminders of its occurrence. The Columbus discovery, although it did not set foot on the mainland, peopled the continent.

The Erudite Taxi Driver

NEW YORKERS lately have been commenting on the mellow characteristics of the taxicab driver. The occasion arose as the result of a dinner tendered to one of these charioteers by a club which his courage had saved from the untoward consequences of an attempted holdup. His hosts expected to find awkwardness. They discovered they were entertaining as well-rounded a man of the world as any of themselves, one who, far from being the tongued-tied hero, discoursed freely and interestingly upon all the topics that entered into the dinner-table conversation.

The fact was, of course, that the guest was in his element. A taxi man gets too little conversation to suit him. There he sits, behind his wheel, waiting maybe several hours for a fare, and all the time watching the activity of the streets swirl around him without anybody to talk to. Even when employed, he often has to endure the company of monosyllabic fares. A fear seems to lurk in the customer's breast that if he ventures to respond to the chauffeur's overtures the conversation may be chalked up mentally among the "extras." The fear is unfounded. The taxi man is generally overjoyed to find a talkative customer.

It goes without saying that there is no surety that the result will be stimulating, even in New York. Occasionally one encounters loquacity. But it may be forgiven as freely as the garrulity of the sailorman home from the sea. Mixed with the chaff there is almost bound to be enough grain to make the exchange worth while, for the taxi driver's enforced idleness gives him plenty of opportunity for observation and reflection. The probabilities have been increased of late years. Modern Jehus may number now all manner of men in search of a living, many of whom bring to their new calling a cultural equipment that adds spice to their conversation.

Fortunate may be he who rides behind one of them. A foreign scholar visiting Manhattan recently acknowledged such a debt in a farewell talk to the ship news reporters. Halfway down the quay he found that his driver was such a profound student of Egyptology that the conversation would remain one of the visitor's most pleasant memories of his stay. There need have been no surprise in the New York club over the conversational powers of their guest.

Editorial Notes

Oregon high school boys, besides getting ready to earn that $4 or $5 a day that someone has figured comes to each such student through increased wages in later life, last year made a total net profit of more than $52,000 on outside projects. Learning and earning sound well, and go well, together.

An Illinois man some time ago influenced his friends to buy bonds in a certain company. The bonds are now said to be worthless and he has dug down into his own pocket to the tune of $135,000 to make the loss good, thus proving that his word is better than his bonds.

Omaha, Neb., has not only set a record to be proud of, but for every city and town in the country to strive for or break. For the first time in more than four years this city has gone through an entire calendar month without a single automobile fatality.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The President's Liquor Program—Advertising and Repeal

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S treatment of the liquor issue in his speech of acceptance may surprise many of his sincerest admirers, but few if any will be estranged. I do not believe it will drive many into a position of antagonism to his presidential candidacy. Those who forsake his column will have to seek some other army of righteousness wherein to march, and I don't know exactly where they will find it. Certainly not within the Democratic camp, for if the platform of the party on prohibition is considered, the Democrats are far more antagonistic than are the Republicans.

The Prohibition Party, which for years has existed as an agency of propaganda and education, offers a more happy retreat, but only to those whose devotion to conviction leads them to set aside all thought of expediency. Former Congressman Upshaw, the nominee of this party, is a brilliant and veteran advocate of prohibition, but himself thinks so little of his chances of election that he stands ready to retire from the position of nominee if Senator Borah will accept that responsible post. There is no indication as yet of the Senator's willingness to do so.

That very active prohibition organization known as the Flying Squadron has already declared its support of the President. Dr. Poling, active as a leader of the Allied Forces, thinks it the part of wisdom to back up the President. The Anti-Saloon League and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union apparently are going to say "A plague on both your houses" to the two major parties, and confine their political efforts to the selection of dry candidates for Congress.

* * *

Whatever the outcome of the election, the question of control of liquor is not going to be settled next year, nor for many years to come. It has more lives than the traditional cat. Whatever may be the views of politicians as to the expediency of a firm stand on this issue, there are enough convinced and devoted drys in the United States to maintain an educational campaign on the subject until it is settled in the only way in which a great issue can be settled, that is by being settled right.

They may be glad to elect Mr. Hoover. Many of them may be willing to aid in the election of Mr. Roosevelt. But, if either of these gentlemen shall have the opportunity to ask Congress to carry into effect the liquor policy which he, or his party, has outlined, he will find a phalanx of determined drys confronting him with opposition and with reasons for their opposition. If the Democratic Party should sweep the country, repeal will be a matter of very dim and distant accomplishment. If the Republicans should be successful, the President will find great numbers of those who actively supported his own candidacy allied and determined in opposition to his policy on this subject.

* * *

The substantial unity of the press of the great cities in support of the overthrow of prohibition has been one great factor in bringing that policy to its present precarious position. We have been going through a period of depression during which the press has suffered quite as much and perhaps more than any business institution in the land, and the newspapers today take pride in proclaiming themselves business enterprises. Naturally they look with eagerness upon any proposition which seems likely to add to the volume of advertising which the newspapers can secure. They have only to look over the border to Canada, or across the water to England, to see how heavy is the volume of advertising of distillers and brewers in those countries. But their contemplation of this advertising must be more or less affected by the almost universal claim of even the anti-prohibition press that it desires repeal in order to permit true temperance.

A reader of this column, in that wettest of cities, St. Louis, contributes this logical presentation of the dilemma in which the wet press is put by its professed devotion to temperance and its eager desire for liquor advertising:

1. The wet press claims to desire true temperance.
2. This same press claims "it pays to advertise."
3. Obviously to advertise liquor would defeat their professed desire for true temperance.
4. They should therefore agree that in the event of a change in liquor laws, the total prohibition of liquor advertisements should remain in force.
5. The many sincere opponents of prohibition should be favorable to this proposition.
6. If the wet press saw their chances of profiting by liquor advertising thus slip away, they would be less enthusiastic in their support of repeal.
7. They might even see that not only would revenue from liquor advertising fail to appear, but the return of liquor in competition with legitimate merchandise would detract from the revenue they now receive through legitimate advertising.
8. With loss of newspaper support, what would happen to the wet cause?

A very logical statement, but what will the advertising managers say to it?

Books of Current Interest

The Mob Mentality

The Revolt of the Masses, by José Ortega y Gasset. Authorized translation from the Spanish. London: Allen & Unwin. 8s. 6d. net. New York: Norton. $2.75.

THE anonymous translator of this book has served its author well by presenting it in idiomatic, striking English, thus effectively introducing this remarkable Spanish thinker to a new public. Don José Ortega y Gasset is a professor of philosophy who has mingled in the fray of practical politics, and his double experience has qualified him to relate theoretic ideas to practical problems. He brings philosophy and history to bear on some of the vital questions of modern civilization.

He writes with warmth and excitement. His manner is dogmatic, but with the dogmatism of one who has thought long and closely on the subject of discussion, and disdains to elaborate conclusions which seem to him obvious. Perhaps it is for this reason that he has not made perfectly clear the connection between the two main theses which are laid down in this book. Both are interesting. For both he has made out a strong case.

In the first, and principal, portion of the book the author considers the crisis that has arisen in the world through "the accession of the masses to complete social power." By the "masses" he means not the "lower" as opposed to the "upper" classes, but the majority of "unselective" men. Contrasted with them are the "select minorities," who "make great demands on themselves, piling up difficulties and duties." For the "select man" life is lived as a discipline—he limits himself by standards which he has won by study and effort. The "mass man" is self-satisfied, self-indulgent, mentally inert.

The masses, thus defined, are, he discovers, already "in possession of the places and the instruments created by civilization." He is not regretting that the many should have come into pleasures, opportunities and rights. Rather, he is pointing out that in place of the society built up by liberal thought in the nineteenth century, in which the select ruled, and freedom was given to exceptional, dynamic individuals, we have a horde of commonplace mentalities, asserting the commonplace will, demanding rights which they have not earned, accepting no obligations, and tending to crush select minorities out of existence.

This general leveling of society has put politicians into power who have no special aptitude for government, writers in a position to write who have no standards in literature, amoralists in a position to preach who are the enemies of morality. Precisely at the moment when the continuation of our highly complex civilization requires the dominance of the most disciplined mentalities the mass man, interested only in practical inventions, is indifferent to the intellectual progress which is needed to keep society going. Don José wrote this book before the present world crisis. It is as if he had foreseen it. He would attribute it to the ignorant, "brutal empire of the masses," which in his opinion has taken the place of enlightened democracy.

But the author does not despair of the future. In the second portion of the book, which is not very clearly connected with the first, he seems to identify the present crisis with the lack of any gigantic human political enterprise capable of presenting an ideal and engaging men's loyalty. He regards Russian Bolshevism as a triumph of mass violence which succeeded only because Russia had no bourgeoisie, but he thinks that with all its defects it may succeed in Europe if there is not some better call to "new action," some other cause as great to set up in opposition. Such a cause he discovers in the ideal of a "United States of Europe." He is urging, it is well to point out, not so much a rival to the United States of America, as a rival to the narrow and cramping nationalism of the Old World.

We are bound to feel that the conclusion of the book, interesting as it is, is a non sequitur. We may, with him, mistrust mobocracy, and mistrust nationalism, without feeling that the remedy for the second is necessarily a remedy for the first. It may be, but he has not shown why. But the book is alive with ideas, touching the insistent and difficult problems which this and the next generation will have to face.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Family Grabs

IF THE public wants to clean up unconscionable nepotism, now is the time. In normal periods, with jobs plentiful, voters are not particularly concerned whether Congressman Doe's $5000 clerk hire allowance goes to his wife and daughter. But in a depression such as the present one, the presence of Mrs. Doe and Miss Doe on the Government pay roll, even when they are actually earning the money paid to them, keeps out of employment two other competent persons who are desperately in need of work.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

Graphic Evidence

THE most delirious chapter in American journalism came to an end last week when New York Graphic suspended publication in bankruptcy proceedings This green tabloid had at the finish, its business manager told me, 180,000 circulation, but advertisers seemed not to want its service, at least not in sufficient volume to warrant continued publication. . . . Some 350 newspaper people are thrown out of employment, but aside from that sad misfortune no one seems to regard the passing of the misbegotten sheet as a tearful event. . . .

New York Graphic brought more discredit to American journalism during its eight years' existence than any daily publishing enterprise that can be remembered. The operation was obviously based on the cynical theory, well believed at the peak of the jazz age, that the way to quick circulation and advertising success was to compromise with every tenet in the journalistic code, playing the general public for the stupid, sensual, hypocritical and brazen wretches the mass of New York society was supposed to represent. The idea that the lower a newspaper could descend in the social scale the greater would be its popularity and profit had some powerful backers in the days when money was easy and living loose, but it seems to have been knocked into a cocked hat by a couple of years of sobering hard times. . . .

I suppose the Graphic did some few decent and good things. . . . But the major effect was a severe social drag, a bitter and, at times, disgusting journalistic exhibition. Certainly I do not wish anyone hard luck in these hard days, but if any newspaper must bite the dust in 1932 I am content that it should be New York Graphic. I find it thrilling to have lived long enough to write the simple fact that the cynical formula of sex, sensation and silliness is not sure-fire newspaper success stuff, as demonstrated in this most conspicuous instance.—*Marlen Pew, in Editor and Publisher.*

Noble Ships of San Francisco

A LOT of maritime history and the history of the port of San Francisco has been written since Capt. William Matson's first sailing ship, the brigantine Lurline, anchored in the harbor in 1887, forty-five years ago. Deep sea sail, now almost vanished, was then familiar in San Francisco Bay, but the tall masts of the Lurline etched a message of progress.

Twenty-one years later, in 1908, the funnels of Captain Matson's first steamer, another Lurline, helped to write the message that meant the doom of the sailing ships, the message of steam and greater maritime progress. And now comes another great steamer to carry on the name of Lurline, a luxurious 26,000-ton liner, built at a cost of $8,000,000 for the Oceanic Steamship Company, subsidiary of the Matson Line.

It was fitting that a daughter of Captain Matson, who was christened Lurline, like her father's first sailing ship, should have sponsored the launching of the third ship of the name. Not until the beginning of next year will San Francisco see this new Lurline, now being made sea shape at Quincy, Mass. Then the Lurline will join with her sister ships, the Mariposa and the Malolo, in the traffic between this port and the ports of the Pacific.

Many are the tall and stately ships that now berth in the port of San Francisco. Their names are famous, names like the California, Pennsylvania and Virginia of the Panama Pacific Line, the Santa Rosa, Santa Paula and Santa Lucia of the Grace Line and the President Hoover and President Coolidge of the Dollar Line, all great ships that call the harbor of San Francisco home.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*